THE SURVEY

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All issues of The Survey are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, to be found in most public and college libraries.

The Gist of It

NORTH and South, East and West, Southwest and Center—that is the boxed compass of our race relations which the old year gave to the new, and is the subject of the three articles opening this issue.

NORTH and South—the conference on the American Negro at Washington at which were gathered together, as never before, southern whites and northern blacks, civic leaders and educators—every force and factor dealing with our major race problem in its new and constructive phases; interpreted by ALAIN LOCKE, professor of philosophy at Howard University and warmly known to Survey readers as editor of our Harlem issue and of the volume, The New Negro, which grew out of it. Page 469.

EAST and West—the conference on the American Indian at Atlantic City, at which for the first time the various organizations interested in our oldest race problem got within arm's length of each other and discussed the Meriam report and its charge on government action; reported by FRANCIS FISHER KANE of Philadelphia, formerly U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, a member of the board of the Indian Rights Association. Page 472.

SOUTHWEST and Center—the conference on the Mexicans within our borders, at Pomona College, California, at which the Friends of the Mexicans discussed the great delta-like spread of peon immigrants from across the Rio Grande; described by JAMES HOFFMAN BATTEN, director of the Department of Regional Service at Pomona College, California. Page 475.

COMPARATIVELY few subscribers to The Survey were able to attend the dinner to Ernest P. Bicknell. But all of them will join with us in the good wishes and appreciation of his twenty years' service for the Red Cross. A report of the party by J. BLAINE GWIN, staff assistant to the vice-chairman. Page 476.

LAURA G. WOODBERRY is executive secretary of the Boston Social Service Exchange. Page 477.

MARIAN L. SPENCER is financial secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Association. Page 481.

IN Our Orphaned Asylums (The Survey, June 1, 1925) DR. R. R. REEDER told of his experiences in institutional work for children in New York, in Serbia, and as director of the Marsh Foundation School at Van Wert, Ohio. Here he carries that story on. Page 482.

ELSIE E. SHIRPSER is assistant executive director of the Jewish Committee for Personal Service in the state institutions of California. Page 484.

MARJORIE DENT CANDEE is a member of the staff of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration in New York City. Page 487.

C. MENTELLE is the pen name of the nurse who carried forward the lively experiment in rural Kentucky recounted on page 488.

DR. SHIRLEY W. WYNNE, commissioner of health in New York City, describes the new set-up for district statistics to give the specific basis for health work and other campaigns in social engineering. Page 489.

"THREE FLAMES," writes RUTH GILBERT, "is the result of an all-night fight for a baby's life in a lonely farmhouse." Page 491.

AS architectural consultant to the Commission to Examine and Revise the Tenement House law of last year, and as former chairman of the New York State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning respectively, ARTHUR C. HOLDEN and CLARENCE S. STEIN are especially well qualified to discuss the proposed New York State Multiple Dwellings bill. Page 493.

DON CARLE GILLETTE is editor of The Billboard, the leading review of the show world. Page 497.

MARY LINDSEY HOFFMAN (page 499) is the wife of a teacher at Berea. DR. PETER MANNICHE (page 501) is founder and director of the People's College.

MARY BLANCHE ROBERTS is one of the teachers in the Spring Road School at Vineland, N. J. Page 503.

THE new approach to the question of shorter hours and more leisure for industrial workers is set forth by H. S. PERSON, managing director of the Taylor Society. Page 505.

THE report (page 507) of the study of silicosis was prepared by DR. ADELAIDE ROSS SMITH, associate professor of medicine in industrial hygiene at Columbia University.

LOUIS STARK, a well-known New York newspaper man, is a frequent magazine writer on industrial topics. Page 508.

PORTRAIT IN CHARCOAL

This drawing by James A. Porter appears in the current exhibit at International House, New York, of the fine arts work by Negroes, an annual show sponsored by the Harmon Foundation. Mr. Porter, who is just twenty-three, is an instructor in art at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and an attendant in the Print Division of the Library of Congress.

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THE BOXED COMPASS OF OUR RACE RELATIONS

North and South: The Washington Conference on the American Negro

By ALAIN LOCKE

UNDER the transforming influence of the National Interracial Conference at Washington in mid-December, for many minds the color faded out of the color question. What they had thought of as a specific program addressed to the solution of the race problem became a national task, a crusade for social democracy as something necessary for all and as realizable only through large-scale collaboration.

Bi-racial, inter-sectional, the gathering embraced practical, scientific and humanitarian types of agencies. With each session I found myself letting out another notch in a search for the word that would express its keynote. I began with "most representative," certainly a safe description in view of the sixteen sponsoring organizations and the two hundred delegates from almost all of the groups interested indirectly and directly in Negro welfare. Soon I was forced on to "unique," then to "historic," next to "epoch-making," and now at the end of the closing evening session to an adjective I had never even thought of in a twentieth-century context—let alone in connection with a social-work conference—but nevertheless, the Washington session of the National Interracial Conference was "pentecostal." Of course, I shall have to explain.

When the digests prepared in advance by the research committee reached the attending members, their thoroughness gave assurance that at least there would issue a competent, scientific fact-finding report on the contemporary status and condition of the Negro in the United States. As the sessions progressed, came illuminating interplay from all of the angles of approach. Opportunities for reciprocal reenforcement between the various organizations open out.

As result, many thought the organization of the conference as a continuing clearing house was inevitable. As it approached its close, however, there came the rumor—and finally the official announcement—that in the face of the overwhelming success of its project, the executive committee had decided to liquidate through a report of the proceedings and some later publication of the comprehensive data assembled during the past twelve months by the Research Committee. By this decision the conference elected not to become another permanent organization but to remain rather a vehicle for spreading at a crucial juncture a new spirit in the scientific and practical approach to the race question. The delegates were instructed to turn their common vision and their new attitudes toward each other back into their respective organizations and let these transform in whatever way they might their concepts of work and their mutual relationships.

AND it was at that point that the meeting became, as I said at the beginning, pentecostal. For what the workers in this field most needed was that realization which the conference achieved of the essential unity of their cause, and the "gift of tongues" to hear in one another's programs and policies the practical evangelization in each province of the same great principles of social democracy. The conference opened the way for an abiding realization that the Negro problem is not sectional but national; that it differs only in degree and emphasis between North and South; that it cannot be either exclusively the white man's burden or the black man's burden, but is fundamentally interracial, both in its negative handicaps, its joint responsibilities and its possible positive benefits. That, further, it is neither exclusively educational, economic nor political, but a composite; and that religious and secular, philanthropic and public agencies must conjoin in resolving it. Again and again its rural and urban aspects were found to be interrelated; and dramatic instances cropped out more than once of the inter-

actions between divergent schools of thought. Two notable illustrations may be given. First, the way in which the development of the industrial and technical program focussed at Hampton and Tuskegee, had in twenty years necessitated collegiate programs of technical education bridging the gap between vocational and professional training and allaying the previous antagonism between the Negro institutes and the Negro colleges. Philanthropy and public opinion now give both wings of Negro education support and benediction. Second, the way in which a local campaign by a militant northern protest organization for a federal anti-lynching enactment has, in part at least, stimulated southern opinion into a fairly successful campaign for the self-enforcement of law and order. It took a carefully planned and balanced conference to realize these *rapprochements* and to dramatize them intelligently and convincingly.

NO such representative body had, in fact, ever before convened for council and deliberation on the American race problem. Their collaboration in assembling the conference data assured a wide but competent discussion of the nine topics on the program: population, health, education, industry and agriculture, recreation, housing, law observance and administration, citizenship and race relations. Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation was the chairman and organizing spirit of the conference. Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches Commission on Race Relations, was the competent executive secretary; and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, formerly of the Urban League and editor of Opportunity, but now head of the Social Science Department of Fisk University, was the research secretary, the results of whose labors met with deserved recognition in every section. Graham R. Taylor of the Commonwealth Fund (former secretary of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations) and E. C. Carter of The Inquiry played creative roles. The presiding officers were Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University which threw open its new medical school and auditorium for the evening sessions and social group meetings. So comprehensive an assembly naturally had many precursors. Several large-scale conferences on the Negro question were held some years back by the Southern Sociological Congress; the annual meetings of organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League have for years taken on national proportions; learned bodies have frequently given over special sessions to phases of the subject. The tap-root of this Washington conference was a series of meetings of which Dr. Haynes was the promoting secretary, held under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of America. All these conferences were interracial. On the Negro side, important preparatory steps had been taken in Dean Kelly Miller's attempted consolidation of Negro organizations into a Sanhedrin Council (with its one somewhat historic meeting at Chicago in 1924), and more recently in last year's meeting of Negro leaders at Durham, North Carolina, which styled itself a Fact-Finding Conference.

These meetings had made for initial understandings and tolerance among the many divergent elements, but never before had the entire gamut of social thought and programs connected with the race problem been spanned in an effective conference. This was not done by a set of resolutions, however. Instead, the conference tried to project its discussions on a scientific plane, and gave up the major portion of its time to fact rather than opinion. The order of procedure was: distribution in advance of factual digests; summaries and interpretation at the opening of each session; a pause for drafting questions on the part of every one present; collation and discussion of the more important questions; and all questions to be later analyzed in the proceedings as an arsenal of suggestion of the practical and research problems involved.

The materials of the summarized reports had frequently been screened through several points of view. The result was that when interpretation was eventually sought it disclosed in most instances either an unexpected amount of substantial agreement between views generally thought hopelessly partisan and conflicting, or the vitality rather than the colorlessness of composite findings. A report, for example, on the subject of race relations which laid particular stress on the need for increased personal, cultural and professional relations between black and white citizens, came from an interracial, inter-sectional committee composed of two white southerners, one representing a liberal academic center, the other, a large corporate foundation, and a liberal northern Negro—and the report was a unanimous opinion. A scion of a prominent southern family with sympathy and apparent approval read the report of a veteran Negro reformer's analysis of the imperative need for full citizenship rights for the Negro. The successor of Booker T. Washington stressed participation in politics. The most vigorous examples of successful demands for an equitable distribution of public funds for schools and civic facilities came from a Negro minister of Louisville, Kentucky, and a Negro woman educator from Florida. At the closing evening session, Julius Rosenwald heard himself lauded at once as the man who had put, and stimulated putting, millions of dollars into the primary schools of the backward rural South, and on the other hand, as a benefactor of research in biology by a Negro scholar and as a conference member who missed several of the afternoon sessions in order to intercede for larger governmental appropriations for Howard University. A crime study by a white university expert filtered back to the conference with the interpretative comment of the executive secretary of the largest defense organization engaged in the Negro cause; and alongside a critical review of intelligence tests applied to Negro children, reports were made of tests and analyses of the attitudes of white students bearing on the formation and modification of race prejudice.

Men who for years had been holding public debate and controversy with one another met and chatted together. A southerner from the far South, commenting on the existence of ten or more interracial discussion groups among students in southern colleges, remarked that the presence of men and women of both races made the situation really simpler, less embarrassing and more natural.

AS a result of tactful canvass by officers of the conference, four of the leading Washington hotels housed both the white and Negro members of the executive committee, thus opening up the civilized amenities of the national capital as an interracial conference center. This significant departure not only removed the embarrassments of many previous Washington conferences, but undoubtedly facilitated the business and affected wholesomely the atmosphere of the meeting. For racial discrimination thrust into the context of a conference trying to discuss class issues objectively and to find ways out of social dilemmas has about the same effect as wobbling the table in a laboratory

When it is published, the conference data will undoubtedly present the most comprehensive and authoritative analysis of the contemporary situation of the Negro in America anywhere available. A foretaste of this new scientific race thought is afforded by the brilliant volume just issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science with the cooperation of an editorial committee drawn largely from the conference group. With the systematic plan of the conference program as framework, the intention is not only to make a digest of all the important available sources of information but further, on the basis of the conference discussions, to indicate problems needing additional research, analysis and demonstration.

ONE of the primary aims of the conference was to challenge existing opinions in many fields. Loosely conceded conclusions about the Negro, hasty generalizations, and oversimplifications of what are very complex situations, were questioned in the course of investigation and discussion. The main drive of the conference seemed to be to reopen basic questions in every field, with an insistence on the need for supplementary data and fresh diagnosis.

A few examples can and should be given. Take the question of migration subsequent to the main shift northward and toward industrial centers directly due to stoppage of immigration and the demand of war industries. It was brought out that, contrary to current opinion, the continued movement seems to be larger in years of depression and, in more cases than is ordinarily thought, to be an actual flight from economic hardship and social terrorism. Dr. Louis I. Dublin from his study of the race factor in death- and morbidity-rates held that there are primarily dependent upon livelihood and environment, and that the rapid improvement in these directions is very appreciably affecting Negro health. The Negro's "expectation of life today is the same as that of the white man of thirty years ago" was his general conclusion, and can be bettered accordingly.

In spite of the improvement in every province of Negro education there was no blinking of the great disparity between the expenditures from public tax funds for colored and white children. The former average only a third of the amount proportionately due and these averages conceal more flagrant discrepancies. It was pointed out that the millions poured in by philanthropic foundations into the private educational media of the South can never hope to compensate for this vast deficit in public expenditure. There was entire consensus on the need for rapidly increased expenditure of public moneys for Negro education and for a rapid approach to equitable distribution of tax funds not only for schools, but for all types of civic improvements.

Professor T. J. Woofter of the University of North Carolina gave the results of a recent survey of city centers, showing alarming sanitary conditions and direct and indirect exploitation in housing. There was encouragement in the successful demonstration of the Rockefeller-Dunbar model apartment housing scheme in Harlem, and in the projected Rosenwald unit on similar lines in Chicago.

In the field of industry, a number of careful studies disclosed the gradual industrialization of the Negro worker, with significant testimony here and there to his capacity. John P. Frey, at the evening session following, gave a commendably frank analysis of the dilemma of the American Federation of Labor with respect to the Negro worker. It was clear that with the general practice of limiting apprentices, the problem of Negro labor is even more that of lack of opportunity to acquire skill than of recognition and organization as a worker after trade-crafts have been learned.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois' treatment of citizenship was one of the most trenchant discussions of the conference. His own statistical survey as to the extent of disfranchisement obviously called for more exhaustive investigation of the entire field; with particular emphasis perhaps upon a study of the effect which limiting the civic privileges of Negroes has upon the general political conditions of these same localities. This paper and the discussion following it showed concert not only on fundamental theoretical principles of democracy, but upon the quite realistic, scientific claim that a disfranchised body results in political oligarchy, in miscarriage of party government, in venal political machinery, and in opportunity at least for the easier exploitation of the working class generally.

Race relations were pictured by Professor Herbert Adol-

Among Those Present

The sponsoring organizations of the conference were:

Interracial Section of the American Friends Service Committee, American Social Hygiene Association, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Council of Women for Home Missions, Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Home Missions Council, The Inquiry, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Council of the Y. M. C. A., National Federation of Settlements, National Urban League, Phelps Stokes Fund, Department of Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Among the large boards and foundations represented were:

General Education Board, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, Russell Sage Foundation, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Carnegie Corporation, Harmon Foundation, American Missionary Association, the U. S. Department of the Interior (in whose auditorium the morning and afternoon sessions were held), the U. S. Department of Labor, the Women's and Children s Bureau, the departments of Public Welfare of several states—North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia had representation.

Many research organizations participated:

American Academy of Political and Social Science, International Labor Office, International Institute of Industrial Relations, Social Science Research Council, Institute of Social and Religious Research, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the universities of North Carolina, Chicago, Pennsylvania, Ohio State had unofficial representation, and among the Negro educational institutions, Howard, Fisk, Shaw, Clark and Virginia Union Universities, Morehouse College, many of the land grant colleges, Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes had delegates.

As typical of a large number of associations too numerous to mention in detail, may be instanced:

American Federation of Labor, Playground and Recreation Association of America, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, American Medical Association, Central Conference of Rabbis.

phus Miller of Ohio State University, as having entered a changing and constructive stage, partly as a result of new scientific attitudes, partly as a reflex of the new world alignments of races and, especially in the United States, because the restriction of immigration has made the Negro question the dominating minority problem now before the country. Subsequent discussion and practically all the addresses of the final evening session brought out repeated emphasis on two characteristically new features of contemporary race contacts as distinguished from the old. Again and again the non-sentimentality of the modern type of approach was emphasized. The mutuality of the group gain was insisted upon. Common interest in constructive civic and cultural activities was put forward as the healthiest type of interracial contact possible. Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund, Dr. Moton, Mr. Rosenwald himself, Canon Stokes of the Phelps Stokes Fund, John M. Glenn of the Russell Sage Foundation, President Johnson of Howard, and Mary Van Kleeck in a final summary of the conference, all from slightly different angles urged that we capitalize the favorable trends of social thought and behavior to the point where their combined momentum will energize a powerful general drive toward larger social justice, consistent democratic practice, and more enlightened public opinion toward the Negro.

The conference did not settle the race question, of course, but it did settle many influential, representative minds, and it reenforced much isolated and lonely liberalism with the realization that a rapidly accumulating body of sound facts and human precedent are on the side of progress.

East and West: The Atlantic City Conference on the American Indian

By FRANCIS FISHER KANE

WE have had our conference. Over eighty men and women, representing practically all the Indian defense associations in the country, as well as the church organizations, have met together and approved the Meriam report. That report, it will be remembered, is the result of an investigation of the Indian Service undertaken by the Institute for Government Research at the request of ex-Secretary Work. It was published early last summer, and forms a printed volume of 872 pages. It calls for greatly increased appropriations for the Indian Service—a sum of at least double the present budget allowance—and a complete reorganization of the Indian Bureau. After listening to addresses from the men and women who made the survey for the institute, and other persons in no way connected with the institute or with the government, the conference adopted resolutions giving full endorsement to the findings and recommendations of the institute.

Practically all phases of Indian life were covered—health, education, economics, welfare, and administration, and practically all phases of the Indian Service. The Meriam report was viewed from various angles. It was clear that some of the speakers would have gone further than the institute in their criticism of the Indian Bureau. John Collier, secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, was not present, but Dr. Haven Emerson, the president of the association, delivered an address. He bitterly attacked the representatives of the government for their neglect of and cruelty to the Indian. He mentioned individuals by name and was unsparing in his adjectives. In his apportionment of blame for the present conditions, he placed upon the Indian Bureau most of the responsibility for the lack of a proper health service, the overcrowding of the children in the schools, their lack of proper sustenance. The institute had not attempted to apportion the blame between Congress and the bureau, it being possible to urge, in most cases, that the Indian Service would be better if more money had been given it by Congress. While Dr. Emerson wanted to go further in the placing of responsibility, there was general agreement on the part of the conference on the actual findings and the recommendations of the institute.

The report formed a basis of fact on which all friends of the Indian can unite in their attempt to bring about a better state of things. As to the seriousness of the abuses of the present service, Mr. Meriam put the matter very sensibly. The question is not one of the proper adjectives to be used in summing up the situation. As to such generalizations, opinions might differ. The men who drew the report had endeavored to be conservative and not overstate the facts. They had described the conditions as "highly unsatisfactory;" they might have described them as "scandalous and constituting a national disgrace." Mr. Meriam thought it fairer to say that the conditions were somewhere "between highly unsatisfactory and scandalous."

Surely the conditions are bad enough for us all to get together and back up the report. And it would seem unnecessary to wait for a fuller development of the evidence through the Senate committee that has been holding hearings in various parts of the West (see The Survey for January 1). The facts so developed may lead us further along the road, but at present, with the report in our hands, we have enough, and more than enough, to go to Congress and the executive and demand that the Indian Service be reorganized and placed upon a different footing.

"FIRST of all," said Dr. John A. Ryan, quoting from the report, "the overwhelming majority of Indians are poor, even extremely poor, and they are not adjusted to the economic and social conditions of the dominant white civilization. . . . In dealing with the Indians, the government in the main is handling a problem of great poverty." The common impression that the Indians are rich is absolutely false. Only 2 per cent of all our Indians have annual incomes of more than $500, full 98 per cent have less. That there are large tracts of unsalable land in the possession of particular tribes in no way makes them self-supporting, and nothing could be more misleading than to treat the rich Osage tribe as typical, for it does not include more than 2,826 persons out of a total Indian population of 350,000. For the common impression that the Indians are rich, the government is very largely to blame, for the Indian Bureau has from time to time expatiated over the alleged abundant assets of the Indians, attempting in this way to gloss over the true situation and make its peace with Congress. It

should, on the contrary, have emphasized the extreme poverty of its wards. It should have had the courage to state the facts and in this way insist upon the necessary appropriations being made.

One wonders how far it is worth while to attempt to apportion the blame between Congress and the Indian Bureau. The actual situation is clear enough. The necessary money is not being appropriated to maintain the service at a proper standard of efficiency. The salaries paid are so low and the living conditions are so bad that the right sort of persons are not attracted to the service. Those who enter it leave as soon as possible to better their condition. And so it has come to pass that the annual turnover is as much as 67 per cent, taking the service as a whole, while in particular branches it is much greater. Schools and hospitals lack equipment. Not a single hospital in the service has a proper x-ray apparatus. In the boarding schools the attempt is being made to feed children at eleven cents a day, plus the meager sustenance that the so-called farms afford. At some of the schools the conditions are not so bad, but we are speaking of the average. If at some schools the conditions are better, at others they are worse, and if one views the schools as a whole, one must still say that thousands of little children—wards of our government—are being today cruelly underfed, and at the same time compelled to take part in productive labor that in no way helps them forward in their education. And to this one must add the pitiable truth as to the heavy toll of tuberculosis and the widespread prevalence of trachoma in the Southwest. These are facts set forth by the Meriam report, and its findings have not been denied.

SOMEBODY must be to blame for this worse than cheese-paring economy that has made the Indian Service a disgrace to our government. Let us say the truth—that both Congress and the administration are to blame, and back of them the American people. Let us face the facts and go ahead. Let us accept the Meriam report and do what we can to carry out its recommendations. This was the feeling of the conference.

No one contends that the recommended $15,000,000 can be laid out all at once. But let us see what is the program of the institute. One million dollars is immediately called for to increase and improve the food of the underfed children in the schools. The money should be immediately appropriated, for the children are in dire need of additional sustenance. No one disputes the need. Immediate appropriations are also asked to the extent of $5,335,000 for improvement of the service according to a definite program. Five million dollars is to be available for the creation of new positions in the fields of health, economic advancement, education and social development, the salaries to be paid being sufficiently high to bring the service up to the level existing in other departments of the government, the money being also needed to bring existing institutions up to reasonable standards as respects repair and equipment; to establish better health clinics—practically no such clinics exist at present; to add additional grades to existing day schools and additional buildings, so as to give the Indians an education such as is given to white children, and so as to reduce the present overcrowding and improve sanitary conditions; and finally to hire such paid labor at boarding schools as may be necessary to reduce the work now required of Indian children, which not only has no educative value but which is wreaking untold hardship upon them. Finally, the report wisely recommends a division of planning and development, a staff of experts to advise the commissioner in carrying forward the work of the bureau. For this last, $250,000 should be immediately appropriated. Six medical experts should be employed to aid the director of medical work, and a senior personnel officer and an assistant should be employed as well as a senior statistician with the necessary clerks.

The report wisely declares that the details of the service must be worked out later, but a definite program for immediate action is nevertheless outlined. Money must be had—a large amount of money must be appropriated, if the service is to be reorganized and put upon a proper basis. But this is not all; Congress is not asked to appropriate money, and let it go at that. A definite scheme for a complete reorganization of the service is set forth in the report, and is as much a part of the recommendations as the proposed increase in appropriations. Both are implied in an acceptance of the report.

WE have not mentioned the fact that General Hugh L. Scott was at the conference, and made a remarkable address. No one is better qualified than he to speak on Indian affairs. Graduating in 1876 from West Point, he has been in close touch with the Indians all through his long and useful life, settling troubles as they came up during the '80s and later with individual tribes, and having the most important duties to discharge in relation to the Indians, either in command of troops or as a special representative of the president. Indian commissioners have come and gone through

Those Who Met

Among those who were present and took part in the discussions were Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Hon. Charles H. Burke, commissioner of Indian affairs; Dr. W. C. Guthrie of the Public Health Service; Charles J. Rhoads, president, and Herbert Welsh, president emeritus of the Indian Rights Association; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, director of the Stokes-Phelps Fund, who acted as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; Dr. Herbert R. Edwards,* of the New Haven Board of Health; Dr. Haven Emerson, of Columbia University, and president of the Indian Defense Association; Dr. William C. Posey, the well-known ophthalmologist; the Right Rev. H. L. Burleson, the Episcopal bishop of South Dakota; the Right Rev. Monsignor William Hughes, chief of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, head of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts; the Rev. Henry Roe Cloud,* president of the American Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas; Mary Louise Mark,* Ohio State University; Dr. W. Carson Ryan,* Swarthmore College; Lewis Meriam,* technical director of the Institute for Government Research and director of the Indian Survey; the Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Gertrude Bonnin, the president of the National Council of American Indians; Dr. Edward Everett Dale,* of the University of Oklahoma; the Hon. John B. Hague, chief of the New York Special State Schools; Miss A. E. White, of the Eastern Association of Indian Defense; Edith M. Dabb, of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations; Margaret McKittrick, of the New Mexico Indian Defense Association; Gertrude Ely, president of the League of Women Voters; and Julia C. Lathrop, former chief of the Children's Bureau at Washington.

* Members of the survey staff of the Institute for Government Research.

the busy years of his life, and he has had personal relations with nine different presidents. As adjutant-general in Cuba, as commissioner for the Sulu Archipelago in the Philippines, as head of our Military Academy in West Point, as commander of one of our largest camps during the Great War, and then in positions of authority on the western front, and finally as one of the Board of Indian Commissioners in this country, he knows all the difficulties of administering an office such as that of the Indian commissioner at Washington —an office responsible for the conduct of some 5,000 employes and for the well-being and development of over 300,000 people.

LIKENING the situation in the Indian Service to that which existed in the War Department up to the Spanish War, General Scott said that the root of the difficulty as respects the Indian Service was twofold: improper organization of the bureau, and the lack of funds:

The government is endeavoring to get something for nothing from its own citizens, a policy the American people would promptly reject if aware of it. . . . Formerly, but little was expected of the bureau by the people, and they got very little. The Indian lived on the buffalo, was fed, clothed and sheltered by it, and saw the agent only when he came in to receive the annuity goods stipulated by the government.

One superintendent was appointed to jurisdiction over many tribes, some of whom he never saw. This man's main duty was to go up the Missouri River on a steamboat and throw off the annuity goods wherever he thought best, oftentimes leaving the goods in the hands of a trader for issue to the Indians, who was thus free to sell to the Indians their own goods at whatever price the traffic would bear. After unloading all his annuity goods, the agent would return to St. Louis on the same boat, and was not seen again on the upper river for another year. Evidently large appropriations were not required for the conduct of such a bureau, but the times have changed, and the expectations of the American people have changed. Appropriations must change with them, or the Indian Bureau will have to remain still in the rear without meeting its obligations. . . .

Then, after pointing out the conditions existing in the army before the Spanish War—the abuses that killed Secretary of War Alger, politically and otherwise, and the coming of the psychological moment when it was possible to enlist the aid of Mr. Root as secretary of war to secure the necessary legislation from Congress and the necessary "organized ability" in the War Department, including the formation of a Technical General Staff—General Scott declared that the Indian Bureau must be so reorganized. And if it is not reorganized from within by its friends, it will be reorganized by its enemies. It will be swept out of sight:

There is a large unfriendly element in and out of Congress. Some are good men; others not so good, who desire the spoliation of the Indian, and who are clamoring for the immediate dissolution of the bureau, the winding up of the affairs of the service, the turning loose of the Indian without any guardianship or supervision, to sink or swim as best he may.

General Scott did not think that this need be argued before the conference. The care and guardianship of the Indian Bureau would necessarily last for another generation and the only thing for us to do was to get together and force Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to place the Indian Service on a proper basis. The nation has profited largely through past transactions with the Indian. One example that General Scott mentioned was that the land comprising the great states of Indiana and Illinois was, as a matter of fact, bought from Indians at a few cents an acre, and surely now it was not asking too much of us, who dispossessed the Indian, to do our duty towards him and be generous in doing it.

General Scott Said:

We are abundantly willing to spend huge sums of money on the relief of foreigners, while remaining blind to our obligations at home toward our own people, as the Indians eminently are. There is no more patriotic element of the country or one more willing to shed its blood for our flag, as manifest in the late War. Why hold back grudgingly from educating him to become one of the greatest elements of strength in our body politic, as he is fast becoming, and will surely become if properly treated? I feel that I cannot give the Indian Bureau more friendly advice than to ask it to reorganize itself quickly by its own efforts, or else it is going to be reorganized by its enemies.

I feel that today is the accepted time, the psychological moment. Reform is in the air. People want it. Congress has started out with a survey of its own. This admirable report (the Meriam report) is being widely studied by influential people desirous for betterment, who have confidence in its make-up. *If this opportunity is allowed to pass without action, it may never come again.* I now urge you, as friends of the Indians, to harness yourselves to the chariot of reform, all pulling together in the same direction, and I believe that success will be assured.

At the conclusion of General Scott's address (the final paragraphs are published in the adjoining box), the audience rose in their seats to attest their approval of what he had said, and assure him that the fight would indeed be carried to Congress and the American people.

TWO more addresses were delivered, the conference hearing from Julia C. Lathrop, former chief of the Children's Bureau, and finally from Lewis Meriam, the director of the Institute for Government Research and the editor of the report. We wish we could lay before readers of The Survey the two last addresses, as indeed all the other addresses that were delivered at the conference. They were all interesting, but the limits of space make this impossible. A short abstract of the proceedings is being printed for immediate distribution, and the addresses, as well as what was said in the discussions that followed, will later be published in full by the Indian Rights Association in pamphlet form. The pamphlet may be obtained by writing to Matthew K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, 995 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The full text of the Meriam report may be had for $5, a summary of it free, from the Institute for Government Research at Washington, D. C.

No joint association was formed to carry out the purposes of the conference—the securing from Congress and the executive the adoption of the recommendations of the institute. It was thought better to allow each of the existing Indian defense associations full liberty of action to use their own methods in securing the end in view. This of course makes it all the more important that in our various associations we should gird ourselves for the task. Only by our own individual activity in various parts of the country can we awaken that public sentiment which will in time make itself felt in Congress and in the executive offices at Washington, and which, if properly brought to bear upon the executive and legislative branches of the government, will in the end secure the adoption of the recommendations of the institute.

Southwest and Center: The Mexican Conference at Pomona

By JAMES HOFFMAN BATTEN

UNDER the auspices of Pomona College, a conference is held annually at Claremont, California, dealing with the problems growing out of the large Mexican population in the Southwest. The conference name, Friends of the Mexicans, is indicative of its purpose. It is not a professional "uplift" movement, rather a clearing-house of interracial friendliness. Beginning seven years ago as a gathering of teachers interested in the work of immigrant education, in its development it has enlisted the active cooperation of all elements interested in understanding the interrelations of citizens of Mexico and the United States.

In its annual sessions, the conference aims to center thought and discussion upon a few topics which are prominently before the public at the time. At the recent session, these two questions were discussed:

1. Should laws be enacted by our next Congress restricting Mexican immigration? If so, to what extent? Are there Mexicans enough in the Southwest at the present time to meet the labor demands if they were properly distributed? Is there a sufficient supply of American labor willing to do the kind of work the Mexican is doing, to justify closing the border to further immigration?

2. Is the Mexican an assimilable factor, or will he perpetuate an alien element in our country, detrimental to American standards of life?

In the discussion of immigration, representatives of both countries clearly showed that there was no division of opinion based upon national lines. Citizens of the United States and of Mexico were aligned together, both for and against the restriction of Latin-American immigration to this country. The preponderance of opinion was favorable to restriction, recognizing the social menace and economic burden of a mass of undigested Mexican population in the large centers of the Southwest. However, the sentiment in favor of restriction was based fully as emphatically upon the best interests of the Mexican himself, recognizing that the Mexican labor supply now here is large enough to meet the demand if properly distributed. Restriction would force this distribution and bring about better living conditions, better wages, and a better understanding of the Mexicans now here. It was also recognized that Mexico's need of her nationals in connection with the forward-looking program of highway-building, irrigation projects, and agricultural development, demands restriction in her own interest. The conference passed a resolution which

requests the California senators and representatives in Congress to favor only such legislation regarding immigration from Mexico as shall apply to other countries of the western hemisphere, and that said senators and representatives seek the creation of a commission which shall collaborate with a similar commission which the Mexican government may appoint in endeavoring to discover just what the situation is regarding Mexican immigration into the United States.

In discussing assimilation it was recognized that the Mexican peon enters this country for the same reason that a citizen of the United States enters Mexico—that he may improve his economic condition and financial standing. The American goes to Mexico as a capitalist; the Mexican comes to the United States as a laborer. Both cross the border physically, but remain in their own countries racially and nationally. The Mexican immigrant is not interested in American citizenship, and the American is not interested in Mexican citizenship. There is a difference, however, in the attitude of the two nations toward immigrants. Mexico desires the American to become a Mexican citizen. The average citizen of this country is not interested in the naturalization of the Mexican peon; in fact, 90 per cent of our citizens would prefer that he remain an alien, and consider him merely as a "labor commodity" and a temporary necessity. While it is true that the Mexican immigrant remains Mexican, the second generation is assimilated to a limited degree. The third generation will be wholly American in its ideals and customs. The proposition that the Mexican cannot be assimilated is based upon prejudice and ignorance of the native ideals and capabilities of the Mexican peon. Were it not for this prejudice and the all too common belief, which he fully recognizes, that the Mexican is unassimilable, the process of assimilation and of what we call "Americanization" would be much more easily and rapidly accomplished.

DURING the eight years of conference history, this gathering has resulted in movements toward better housing, sanitation, and living conditions, and a better understanding of the Mexican element in the United States. It has brought about a better appreciation by the two peoples of the cultural values of each other. It has resulted in the promotion of friendship and helpfulness between individual members of the two races. Inquiries reach the office of this organization, not only from both Mexicans and Americans in our own country, but also from Mexico, which result in cooperation in the solving of individual and group problems. The conference has extended its scope of influence to Mexico through the inauguration of summer-school tours to the National University at Mexico City and the exchange of summer-school students between Pomona College and the National University. For three years teachers from Mexican states, ranging from Baja California to Jalisco, have been in attendance at the Pomona College summer school, through a cooperative arrangement between the college and the state governments. The directors of the conference spent six weeks in Mexico this year in promoting this spirit of good-will and cooperation between educators and government officials of the two countries.

Here is an organization without a president, secretary or treasurer. It has no dues. It is not subject to any economic, social or political "pressure group." It has no ulterior purpose. It does not seek to promote American citizenship, but world citizenship. It stands for the exploitation of interracial and international love and friendship. It believes in a borderline policed by confidence and in a national policy of reciprocal neighborliness. Because of these aims it has become the largest annual conference in our country dealing with Mexican-American problems.

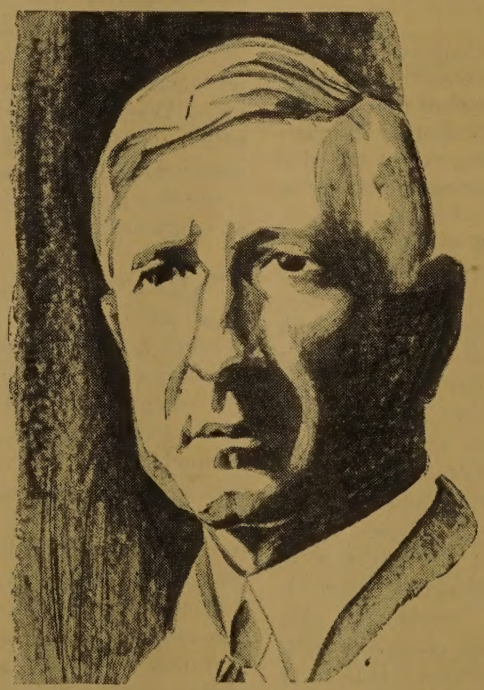
The Romance of Philanthropy

By J. BLAINE GWIN

MANY messages were read at the dinner on December 12 honoring the twentieth anniversary of Ernest P. Bicknell's service with the Red Cross—warm messages offering congratulations and good wishes from President Coolidge, ex-President Taft, John Bassett Moore, Robert W. deForest, Alexander Johnson, John M. Glenn and a score of others. I wondered whether, from these words of praise from friends who had known him—many of them over a long period of years—and from the talks given at the dinner by Judge John Barton Payne, Mabel Boardman, James L. Fieser, Hastings H. Hart and others, there might be some one attribute or personal characteristic running like a single thread through these messages which might be said to be an important factor, and perhaps the most important factor, in Mr. Bicknell's established success.

It seemed to me that there was something in common in most of the messages, in the talks at the anniversary dinner and in comments I have heard since. Many people spoke of his modesty, his humor, his courage, his qualities of leadership, his sagacity, some using one adjective and some another. Almost all, however, in one way or another touched upon the thought first expressed by Dr. Hart when he said, "I always seemed to want to do the things Mr. Bicknell wanted me to do." He added that "Mr. Bicknell was a psychologist." John M. Glenn wrote: "His thoughtful and fair consideration of the views of others, great and small, has won him admiration and affection and has helped him solve difficult problems where a less sympathetic person would have failed." Alexander Johnson spoke of "his qualities of both head and heart," and added, "He makes a friend of everybody he meets." William Fortune wrote, "He is of the Lincoln type; his smile, familiar to all who know him, is the essence of kindly warmth." In fact, he said, "he is of the Lincoln type even in his physical attributes." Judge Taft said, "His experience has been of the highest value and his willingness most commendable." Many similar expressions could be extracted from statements made by others, and I well recall these two expressions about Mr. Bicknell which I heard on another occasion: "His presence is an argument" and "he convinces without words." Another speaker at the dinner said, "He reads people's thoughts."

I believe the key to his unusual success is found in these quotations from people who have known him well at different periods of his life.



Drawing by Gan Kolski

ERNEST P. BICKNELL

"I always seemed to want to do the things Mr. Bicknell wanted me to do."

Mr. Bicknell's outstanding success is in his ability to get others to do team work with him and often to cheerfully accept his plans as their own. Others seem almost invariably to "want to do something because Mr. Bicknell wants them to do it." He does undoubtedly possess the keen perceptions of a trained psychologist, although he has had but little of such formal training. He does sense to a considerable degree the thoughts of those about him, and "picks ideas out of the air." Perhaps he sends messages to his audiences in other ways than by the spoken word. Anyway he has frequently been able to create an atmosphere of complete understanding; people understand him and he understands them, and presto! they are ready to follow his lead.

Social work would be advanced and strengthened considerably if its executives could discover some sure method or technique for determining which of the new workers applying to them are to become future psychologists of the type of Mr. Bicknell, as Mr. Hart said of him, or, in other words, have the same capacity to understand and create understanding.

MR. BICKNELL had need for all his natural ability, his acquired technique, his personality, when he joined the Red Cross staff in 1908. He said of those early days when the Red Cross was an infant: "On October 1, I went to Red Cross headquarters to begin my new work. Headquarters were in a small room supplied by the War Department. It was raining and I was blue. Miss Boardman sat at a rickety little roll-top desk and there were just two other members of the staff." (Miss Boardman has been actively engaged in Red Cross work ever since.) That first year the Red Cross had eleven thousand members and an income of twenty thousand dollars, of which five thousand was donated by the Russell Sage Foundation. It was during those early days that the name of "chapter" was given to the local organizations, and the word "rehabilitation," which Mr. Bicknell had used in San Francisco, was adopted by social workers.

During the next nine years Mr. Bicknell was gaining recognition as an able leader, especially in disaster work, for he was called upon to direct several large disaster-relief operations. He had limited resources in experienced personnel and finances, but he succeeded because he used to the greatest extent and to the best advantage the resources which were available. He enrolled the better organized charity-organization societies as "institutional members" and thus secured the able services of their best workers. This system

of team work is still continued in a different way, for these same societies, and many newer ones, freely release their experienced case workers for disaster service. During this period Mr. Bicknell also developed cooperative relationship with public officials, local, state and federal.

Then came the World War. The Red Cross was reorganized; the War Council was formed; Mr. Bicknell left for the war zone and was there to greet General Pershing when he arrived in France. Mr. Bicknell spent most of the next seven years in Europe, serving in turn as commissioner for Belgium, France, Italy, the Balkan states, and finally for all Europe. He possesses a remarkable collection of medals representing honors bestowed upon him during this period by the rulers and statesmen of Europe. In 1923 he was appointed vice-chairman of the Red Cross work. Mr. Fieser, speaking at the anniversary dinner, stated that Mr. Bicknell's career represented "the romance of philanthropy."

Probably no social worker has had as extensive and broad a field in which to demonstrate his capacity. He more frequently mentions his failures than his achievements, but his success in handling one difficult situation after another, especially during the War, was unusual. He secured almost universal support and cooperation through the influence of his own personality, and yet he was building effective organizations to do the work. He was no "lone wolf" establishing activities which ceased or deteriorated when he withdrew, for his emphasis was always on team work and organization. He much prefers to sit on the side-lines and watch the teams execute plays he has fashioned, but when the ball is pushed over the goal line he is generally found with the pushers.

His pioneer experiences in Indiana and Chicago as a social-work executive, and his close association with the strong leaders who were developing methods and themselves at that time, like Hastings H. Hart, Alexander Johnson, Frederick Howard Hines, Edward T. Devine and a score of others, made possible much of Mr. Bicknell's success.

First Alexander Johnson, then Mr. Bicknell, then Amos W. Butler—these men served in the order named from 1889 to 1923 as secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities. Indiana politics has had its ups and downs, but as a direct result of the pioneer services of these three men, the public institutions of the state have continued uniformly good, comparing favorably with those of other states, as Dr. Hart pointed out at the dinner. He told of Mr. Bicknell's experiences as a newspaper reporter, as secretary of the Indiana State Board, as secretary of the Charities' Aid Society of Chicago, and finally of his work succeeding Dr. Devine in charge of the San Francisco earthquake relief work. It was not an accident, he said, that Mr. Bicknell was qualified to direct this disaster work, for he had served his apprenticeship in Indiana and Chicago and was developing during those early years the technique and knowledge of people which were to be useful in his latter career as a Red Cross worker.

He is an able administrator, cautious in making plans, considerate of other people's ideas, modest in his own expressions and yet forceful in putting a plan into operation. Other men of his generation, however, have possessed all three qualities, and perhaps some have had more of the technique of social work at their command. His generation produced more than its quota of able leaders, and Mr. Bicknell had as contemporaries an unusual group of social workers—yet he possesses an attribute, or a kind of personality perhaps, which none of the others has seemed to possess to the same degree.

Dr. Hart said he was a psychologist. It was undoubtedly this unusual type of mind or personality which fitted him for his big task in the Red Cross field to a greater extent even than did his technical knowledge. He labored as effectively among the rulers of Europe as he did with his own workers; even the kings and queens seemed to "want to do what he wanted them to do."

This is perhaps the romance of philanthropy to which Mr. Fieser referred. Mr. Bicknell is master of the mechanics and the techniques of his profession, but his successes have been with people rather than with systems. Because he has had the capacity to get most willing cooperation, his accomplishments have been such that an account of them reads like a romance.

"What Is the Angel, What Is the Fountain?"

By LAURA G. WOODBERRY

Waste, you say,
Is an ugly thing.
But let this reflection
Stop you in your stride.

A sunbeam
Cut off from its stalk
Has garnered the secret of ice,
'Til the birds in the alley's gutter
Thirst no more.

The Common Welfare

ELUDING THE FLU

THOUGH ten years have passed since the great influenza pandemic of 1918-19 mowed down its millions all over the world, the spread of influenza still remains in the class of those catastrophes which the insurance companies designate helplessly as "acts of God." The search in laboratories and clinics for a specific bacillus still goes on, and until this is isolated and a specific preventive can be developed, there will still be recurrent waves of what we vaguely know as influenza. Providentially, the present American epidemic, which started in California in the autumn and has been slowly working its way southward and eastward, is mild in type. Most of the million sufferers reported the week before Christmas doubtless were up and about again to greet the new year. Influenza becomes dangerous when it is complicated by pneumonia, and though the usual seasonal increase in pneumonia is to be expected during the next weeks, there is little evidence, the New York State Public Health Council announces, that this year's flu is of the vicious 1918 breed.

To a certain extent the course of the epidemic may depend upon the weather—milder if the temperature pursues a fairly even course, more severe if the mercury jumps up or down. But more important than weather to the apprehensive individual is the observance of the simple, if humdrum, rules of personal hygiene which are emphasized by Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming and the whole host of health officials: avoid crowds, get plenty of sleep, take plenty of water and wholesome food, and above all, take care of colds by going to bed and staying there. "The prevention of serious conditions," advises Dr. Cumming, "depends largely on the individual's precautions."

Closing schools and colleges is useful only if there are so many absentees that it is not worth while to keep classes going. From the public-health standpoint, it is better to keep suspects under observation. In fact, the epidemic is only spread by the panic which induced a number of schools to shut early for the Christmas holidays and send students who had been exposed back to their home towns, carrying their germs with them. Faced with this temptation, Virginia Military Institute pursued a spartan course. With fifty cases of influenza among the student body, the institute cancelled all plans for Christmas vacation, and announced that however parents and pupils might rage, in justice to the outside community no one would be allowed to leave the campus until the epidemic had been stamped out.

PLAN OR PERISH

J. RUSSELL SMITH has been granted the Harmon award of five hundred dollars, with a gold medal, for his article, Plan or Perish, in The Survey of July 1, 1927. The Survey joins heartily in the applause of one of its contributors whose work was chosen from among more than two hundred candidates as the "author of that article appearing in any American publication in 1927 which is of signal benefit in stimulating constructive public opinion generally in social or industrial fields."

Plan or Perish will be remembered as one of a group of articles in which The Survey canvassed the situation in the Mississippi Delta following the great flood in the spring of 1927. Mr. Smith, who is professor of economic geography at Columbia University, proposed a definite plan of flood control based on long study of river bottoms in several continents. His article has been widely circulated, both in The Survey and as a reprint, has been discussed in and out of Congress, quoted by newspapers and speakers, used as a highschool textbook in geography. In announcing the award the Harmon Foundation said:

> Professor Smith's article was exceptional, in our opinion, as not only reporting a deplorable situation but offering a constructive means of bettering the conditions cited. He has initiated a plan which has an important bearing on social and economic progress and problems of the next half century. . . . It was clear to us that his article was outstanding in its ability to arouse public thinking toward a needed reform.

MISS COMMISSIONER PERKINS

AN avenue along which social-service viewpoints and methods may reach a vast section of America's complex industrial life is opened up through the announcement of Governor-elect Roosevelt's plan to make Frances Perkins commissioner of labor of the State of New York. If Miss Perkins accepts the appointment, it will make her the second woman to head an important state department and become a member of the governor's cabinet. "As a representative of her sex in high office," the New York Times comments, "Miss Perkins would have a chance to clean the page sullied by Mrs. Knapp." But it is less as "a representative of her sex in high office" than as a representative of enlightened and forward-looking citizenship in public life that such organizations as the League of Women Voters and the Women's Trade Union League are hailing the appointment with enthusiasm.

Miss Perkins was graduated from Mount Holyoke College and carried on postgraduate study at Columbia University. As a trained sociologist she worked with the Consumers' League and the State Factory Commission before the War. In 1923 Governor Smith appointed her to the State Industrial Board. Three years later, she was made chairman. Last spring the State Industrial Survey Commission made charges of irregularity in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Professor Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University, appointed as commissioner under the Moreland Act by Governor Smith to investigate the charges, found the bureau free of fraud, but pointed out the need for radical administrative changes. The present labor commissioner, James A. Hamilton, while a man of absolute integrity, was reported lacking in certain qualifications necessary for the efficient conduct of the state department of labor. It is therefore as an executive of superior ability as well as a trained sociologist that Miss Perkins is offered this impor-

tant post. Judged on her record, her attitudes and methods as commissioner of labor, her tireless industry and her administrative talent would lift the State Labor Department to a new level of effective and far-reaching public service.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL

AN informal conference of some twenty national social-work organizations, executives of their local branches and the budget committee of the recently organized Community Chest of Washington, D. C., met recently to discuss problems of effective cooperation prior to the launching of Washington's initial drive for funds on January 28. Elwood Street, director of the chest, in pointing out that this was the first meeting of its kind, stated its purpose thus,

> To bring about a basis for mutual understanding and cooperation between the national social agencies which have local branches in Washington, those local branches, and the Community Chest of Washington, so that social work in the nation's capital may be developed to the most effective possible degree and the responsibility of the local community for support of national agencies may be properly maintained.

There was evident throughout the discussion a consciousness of the peculiar significance of the work of national agencies in the national capital and of the joint responsibility of all participants in the conference to knit national and local programs into a close pattern of cooperation to the end that Washington's social work may be a source of inspiration to the entire country. Two questions particularly canvassed were: What services are the local agencies getting from their nationals and what, if any, improvements do they want? How can national agencies help in planning a community social program for Washington? In adjourning the conference, Howard S. Braucher, president of the National Social Work Council, summed it up thus: "The problem of all three groups—locals, nationals and chest—is to see the job whole and to open up new channels of giving by helping other people to get a personal 'kick' out of participation in a big social-work program."

A YEAR BOOK OF SOCIAL WORK

SOCIAL work is to join the other groups whose progress is recorded in a year book, to be issued by the Russell Sage Foundation under the editorship of Fred S. Hall of its staff. That there is demand for information each year about social work is shown by the space given to it in the three comprehensive annuals now issued—the American Year Book, the New International Year Book and the Americana Annual. Taken together they print articles on thirty-two different national organizations in the field of social work, and additional articles on forty-two topics in that field. The new year book, besides including such organizations and topics, and giving them a more uniformly adequate treatment from the standpoint of social work, will cover also many fields of activity which do not appear in these general annuals at all.

Until the appointment of an advisory board to assist in the new annual, details have not been announced. The general suggestion has been made, however, that two kinds of articles be included: about each national organization, its history, the services it is prepared to render, the character of its publications, its periodicals, if any, or its directory of local affiliated agencies; and about each field of social work, the history of that field being briefly sketched with an account of the developments of the year as shown by changes in methods of work, new emphases, laws enacted during the year, books and articles published, and the like.

The Russell Sage Foundation will welcome suggestions from any Survey readers who have had difficulty in obtaining needed current information concerning their own or allied fields of work.

To the new project, the editor, Mr. Hall, brings a varied experience. After graduate work in Columbia University in economics, sociology and statistics, from which institution he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1900, he was engaged in child-labor campaigns in New York State and later in Pennsylvania, in organizing programs of civic reform in connection with the City Club of New York, and in settlement work in New York and Newark. Since 1911, his field has been that of research for the Russell Sage Foundation, being associated in that work with Mary E. Richmond.

A CENTRAL BOARD ON OPIUM

BETTER than the general circumstances and atmosphere justified one in expecting, seems the constituency of the new Central Board, just now appointed by the Council of the League of Nations under the terms of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. Best of all, from the point of view of Americans who know him, is the selection, upon the nomination of New Zealand, of Herbert L. May, formerly of Pittsburgh, latterly connected with the Foreign Policy Association, for which a few years ago he made a far-reaching investigation of the problem of "prepared" (smoking) opium in the Orient. The activities of the board are sharply circumscribed by the terms of the convention. National jealousy, influence of commercial interests of countries which regard the manufacture and export of narcotics as part of their legitimate commerce, underground machinations of the drug-manufacturing cliques, all conspired to handicap this instrumentality. Yet everything depends upon the spirit in which this group approaches its great task of "watching the international traffic."

Offhand, the membership would seem to divide itself into highly significant groups. Set apart the American, who goes there footloose and fancy free, ready to cooperate in every reasonable and discreet fashion, or to resign with due and significant explosion should occasion warrant. More than any other member of the board he will be independent of outside interference. Lyall of Great Britain, Mullick of India, may fairly be expected to work together from the British angle of approach. Gallavresi of Italy and Ramsay of Finland, representing countries in no way engaged in but rather victims of the narcotic business, may be depended upon to take the forward-looking attitude. Anselmino of Germany will play whatever Germany's game may turn out to be. Hitherto he has been deeply involved in the German manufacturing interest; but there are good signs that the German republican government is waking up to the injury which the drug scandal has inflicted upon the German reputation. Miyajima of Japan is as yet an unknown quantity. Japan has given admirable lip-service to the anti-narcotic cause, but her drug manufacturers still contribute to the funds of both the great political parties! Bonin of France—France is fast becoming the bad boy of the narcotic business.

On paper at least, Spain has taken the most advanced step of all, establishing what amounts to, or anyway purports to be, a government monopoly for the handling of narcotics. There is good reason to believe that Italy will follow suit.

The two together portend uncomfortable times for the Old Guard, so long without interference.

And meanwhile, smuggled drugs to the value of millions have been seized at the ports of this country. The staggering excess of manufacture never has had so conspicuous a demonstration. The lesson of it is plain. To fine-comb every incoming ship, every incoming importation from any of the countries which manufacture these drugs without control, would be perhaps the longest step the United States could take to stop the flood of narcotics into this country. Once we interest the innocent importers in the subject, by tearing open their consignments at whatever cost to them of delay or injury, we will swiftly enlist them toward control of this scandal in their own countries.

FREEZING OUT ALCOHOL

THE nib of Chester P. Mills' plan for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment, which won the $25,000 Durant prize, is to make alcohol so expensive that the market will drop out from under bootleg whiskey. "The plan is predicated on the sound economic theory that when the cost of the product exceeds the capacity of the consumer to pay, the demand ceases," says Mr. Mills. He states, on the basis of his experience as former dry administrator in New York City, that only 2 per cent of our liquor comes over the border, by land or by sea, and "it can be overcome, as the Coast Guard has demonstrated, by unceasing vigilance and patrol."

Thus "the domestic supply is the source of better than 98 per cent of liquor consumed and is therefore the essential factor to control." This domestic supply must be tackled on a separate plan for each administrative unit, Mr. Mills argues. He believes that much the largest source is from alcohol legally distilled and legally denatured at the distilleries, but sold to manufacturers of "perfumes" and the like, whose product turns up in the speakeasies. He would have all such manufacturers checked up twice a year by an inquiry "along lines similar to those conducted by a bank extending loan privileges." He believes that unceasing vigilance along these lines can be made effective for, he says, by way of example, withdrawals of 660,000 gallons of alcohol a month in March, 1926, were reduced in a year to 351,000 gallons a month, whereat the cost of alcohol to bootleggers rose from $1.10 to $5.20 a gallon.

THE ECLIPSE OF ELLIS ISLAND

IN the ten years preceding the War, an average of nearly 900,000 aliens arrived at the port of New York. In 1928, the number was less than 300,000. Where once congestion troubled the officials, they are now uneasy over the expense of operating an institution that is much too large for present and probably for future needs. The tide of immigration now beats upon the land borders—not upon the sea coasts—of the United States. Such, at least, is the conclusion which the latest annual report of the commissioner-general of immigration points to from several angles. He even complains that the arrival of aliens by airplane has assumed the importance of a new administrative problem. It certainly is interesting to find that Texas, Michigan and California come immediately after New York as states where newcomers intend to settle in largest numbers. Of course, neither those who cross from Canada nor from Mexico necessarily stay in the border states, but they do represent a problem because of the nature of their arrival. Thus of 18,839 aliens rejected upon arrival, over six-sevenths were excluded at land-border "ports" (as the service quaintly calls them); and the immigration border patrol, though last year it traveled over 5,000,000 miles, mostly by motor, and apprehended 18,000 smuggled aliens, is declared to be totally inadequate. In fact, on some parts of our land border it seems almost as easy to stray inadvertently from one country to the other as it is in some parts of Europe. The question is, can these long borders ever be adequately patrolled? And what kind of a border patrol shall we need if, as the commissioner-general again urges, the nations of the western hemisphere should, by act of Congress, be placed under the quota law?

But to come back to Ellis Island. The report refers to many criticisms leveled against that famous institution in the past:

> Ellis Island was the great outpost of the new and vigorous republic. Ellis Island stood guard over the wide-flung portal. Ellis Island resounded for years to the tramp of an endless invading army. Its million or more immigrants a year taxed its resources to the utmost. It was the target of the demagogue, the sob-story writer, the notoriety seeker, and the occasional fault-finding busy-body puffed up with conceit. . . .

The department talked differently when it had to persuade Congress to raise the budget of the island. The commissioner-general's predecessors on occasion even invited inspection so that their own grievances might be confirmed and forcibly brought to the attention of Congress. Commissioner-General Hull might well go slow on denunciations of the kind quoted. For he may need the help of the same private agencies and periodicals that unclosed the indecencies of Ellis Island, in a vigorous campaign to improve the immigration service on the borders. The border stations are often less accessible to the public view; the overwork and underpay of a devoted personnel are less readily recognized; and it will take more than a few sentences in an annual report to convince the country that "our greatest problems and difficulties arise from an inadequate field force of inspectors and clerks." Without enlightened public interest it is doubtful whether many of the twenty separate pieces of legislation advocated in the present report (some of them purely administrative, others acutely controversial) will ever be passed.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

STATISTICS of lynchings compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute show a marked improvement. In 1928 there were 9 persons lynched against 16 in 1927, 30 in 1926, 17 in 1925 and 16 in 1924. Of the 9 persons lynched in 1928, 6 were taken from the hands of the law, 1 from jail and 5 from officers outside of jails. There were 24 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 3 in northern and 21 in southern states. In 23 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 1 other instance, armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Fourteen white men, 1 white woman and 25 Negro men were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs. Of the 9 persons lynched, 8 were Negroes and 1 a white Mexican. The offenses charged were murder 2, rape 2, wounding men in altercation 2, killing officers of the law 3. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were as follows: Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; Texas, 2.

Social Working Libraries

By MARIAN L. SPENCER

A KITCHEN table, a dozen books in a small bookcase, eight or nine children, and a volunteer visitor are the essentials of the home libraries which have become one of the regular activities of the Children's Aid Society of Boston. The girl or boy whose kitchen is the meeting place of the club acts as librarian. Children from the neighborhood make up the membership. The case of books, changed every few months, is supplied from the central library of the association. One of the nearby colleges furnishes the volunteer visitor, who works under the direction of the association's supervisor of home libraries.

This unusual phase of child-welfare work began in an informal way in Boston forty years ago and has been carried on by the Children's Aid ever since. The club members have hardly been conscious of the society's existence, except as it is represented by the supervisor—for the last twenty-five years Cornelia E. Huntington. During the past year, 291 children were enrolled in 30 clubs. In age they ranged from five-year-olds to a group of young married women who have kept their club identity since they were little girls.

No home is too poor to become the headquarters of one of these clubs and a marked improvement in standards of cleanliness is a frequent result. Many a kitchen floor has been scrubbed and many a stove polished for the first time in months, in preparation for a meeting of a home library. Occasionally at the request of another agency already working with a particular family, a library has been placed in that home for the definite purpose of raising its moral tone.

Each club meets for an hour or two once a week. Books are exchanged and the children comment on what they have been reading. Sometimes they dramatize an episode in a favorite book. At other meetings the visitor reads aloud or tells them stories. While the chief function of the clubs is to give the children a taste for good books, their field is not limited to this alone. Personal hygiene, good manners, parliamentary law, current events are frequent parts of a club program.

As far as possible the children are made responsible for the care of the books and for the conduct of the meeting, while the visitor keeps unobtrusively in the background to let them work out their own perplexities insofar as they are able, ready to help when the problem exceeds their power to deal with it. How this training in self-government worked, in at least one instance, is evident in the juvenile recognition of social responsibility as well as etiquette embodied in the regulations drawn up by one club of small boys and posted on the wall of their kitchen headquarters.

RULES OF THE HENRY FORD HOME LIBRARY

I. No spitting on the floor
II. No swearing
III. Take your hat off when you enter the house
IV. Come in with clean hands
V. No fighting
VI. No lying
VII. Books must not be marked or torn
VIII. No cheating
IX. Don't grab all the books at once
X. Obey all the rules

The circulation of books is not confined to club members but extends to their parents and sometimes to grandparents as well. The visitor becomes the friend of all the family and has an opportunity to influence the standards of the home, physically and spiritually. The history of one club, for example, included the story of Ellen, who was very fond of music but had no opportunity to try her ability because of the extreme poverty of her parents. The visitor captured an old-fashioned piano for Ellen and found a college student to give her lessons. In a remarkably short time Ellen had made such progress that in open competition she won a scholarship at a conservatory of music. A by-product of helping Ellen was a renewed interest in life on the part of the other members of her family.

IN another home library the visitor overheard whispering conversation among the little girls which hinted at shocking conditions in a nearby park. Because they trusted her they told a story which made it possible for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to obtain the evidence to apprehend and convict a degenerate who for fifteen years had been abusing little girls.

The supervisor of the clubs, a paid member of the staff of the Children's Aid Association, is so familiar with case-work practices and resources that she knows when to give service to the home-library children and when to call in another agency. Thus the libraries afford an opportunity to discover and remedy unfortunate situations in homes and neighborhoods, to open up new horizons of enjoyment for both parents and children, and so during the course of a year to enter upon much preventive and constructive social work with children and families.

A young librarian pictured in the annual report of the Children's Aid Association of Boston

The Place of Children's Institutions

By R. R. REEDER

WHETHER institutions should or should not have a place in a general child-welfare program is not a pertinent question—they already have a place, and are going to maintain it, whether it be the proper place or not. Next to the almshouse and outdoor relief for the poor, they were the first in the field of charity service to children in America. Up till about fifty years ago they maintained almost a monopoly of charity for children. They greatly aided in rescuing children from almshouses and jails as custodial homes. They grew up with the little red schoolhouse, and in like manner deserve our affectionate memory. But they are not passing out as is the little red schoolhouse. They are here to stay, to function in one form or another, and in all probability to increase in number. At the present time we have about 1,500 children's institutions, with about 150,000 inmates, a staff membership of about 14,000 and a membership in boards and supporters running into many millions. These institutions hold property investments to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, and their annual budgets aggregate from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000.

Back of the material aspect of their entrenched position in child-welfare work, the orphan-asylum idea, developed through more than two centuries, has become a state of public consciousness, a cherished vision of men of charitable impulse and great means, who covet a visible expression of their love for children. Six generations of American sentiment, cherished memories, religious zeal and memorial tribute are crystallized in the conception of the institution as a means for caring for dependent children. Church denominations, fraternal orders, national and racial groups, states, counties, cities and individuals have all built orphan asylums and are still building them. They have a place—and probably always will have—in child-welfare work, and their immense investments, both visible and invisible, constitute a challenge to the social efficiency expert. What is their function in a general program of child-welfare service?

First of all, let me say that the central theme and point of departure is the child himself, and his rights. All methods must center about the child and his family rather than the means provided for his care. He has the right to be well born. Over this, however, we have so far but little control. After birth, his first inalienable right is to be mothered. Mother, home and family nurture are his natural heritage. The family is our basic unit and the highest product of social evolution. It is the ideal for all children, and fortunately that ideal is realized for the vast majority. Any sound program of child welfare whatever must be built around the family.

There is only one place for the orphan or dependent child during the early years of his life, and this should be the same for all children, namely, the family home—his own home whenever it is possible, or lacking that a foster-family home. Institutions have but little to offer children under school age. They should accept them only for brief periods of detention for special treatment while awaiting family placement. Mother love, family-kinship consciousness, brother-and-sister attachments, are built up in these early years, and continue to be the cherished relations, memories and background of adult life.

EXCEPT in rare instances, to deprive little children of this natural heritage is a social disaster. These childhood attachments cannot be nurtured nor find expression in non-family groups. Hence, the first limitation of the place of the institution in a general program of child welfare is that it should not enter the field of early child care at all. By no courtesy of speech can it be called a substitute for family nurture. If the institution administration desires to function at all in these early years, it should be as a family placing agency, not as a care-taking refuge. A few of our institutions are placing young children in family homes and giving aid to widows. This is a very proper expansion of their work.

After infant nurture and family attachments have shaped and enriched the background of the child, and not earlier, the institution under compelling circumstances may well enter the field of dependent-child care and training. To interpret and define what constitute compelling circumstances in any concrete situation is a complex and difficult social problem. But it must always be remembered that the child and not the means is the chief factor in its proper solution. It should never be made easy for young children to be shunted from family life into an institution without the careful weighing of the pros and cons which each case should receive. Probate and juvenile court judges, truant officers, indigent and deserting parents, empty beds and wide-flung institution doors, all combine to railroad the dependent child into institution life. Thus, the institution may easily become—often has become—a social menace instead of an asset. That there are thousands of dependent children whose circumstances are such that they may better be provided for in institutions than elsewhere, no one, I believe, who is familiar with children's work will deny.

CAN deserted fathers, poverty-stricken parents of gifted children, and others find in institutional care the best chance that the present offers for the happiness and future success of their children? Out of more than thirty years' experience with children and with institutions, R. R. Reeder lists the circumstances under which an institution can function better than any other form of child care. This bird's eye view of the place and the future of the institution comes in logical sequence to the discussion of the new responsibilities and new opportunities in institutional work for children by Dr. Ira S. Wile in The Survey Midmonthly of October 15 (p. 89) and December 15 (p. 370).

But that there are still greater thousands in the institutions who should never have been sent there is equally true. Careful social investigation before admission is still the exception rather than the rule. A report made recently upon 50 institutions in one state showed that less than 200 out of nearly 3,000 cases had been thoroughly investigated before admission.

The function of the institution in a general program of child welfare must be special and selective. It depends upon the circumstances of each case, the family relations, social conditions, and the care and training the particular child in question most needs. Opening their doors to all comers, and with a fixed group program, is the mistake institutions have made in the past and are still making. I sat beside a juvenile-court judge in one of our large cities while he threatened with institution commitment a twelve-year-old boy brought into court by his father for staying on the streets late at night. The father "got off easy"—the boy was scared. The father, not the boy, should have received the full brunt of the judge's reprimand. The evidence showed that he was the real culprit in the case. He was such a father as might have joined many times with others of his class in that old, pious wail of delinquent parents—"Oh, where is my wandering boy tonight?"—instead of going after him.

The chief human factors in the problem of providing for the dependent child are: Living parents, brothers and sisters, other near relatives, the child's feelings and attitude toward his kindred, their attitude toward him, their moral standards, economic and social resourcefulness, and the child's physical, educational, and disciplinary needs. No child should be admitted to an institution without a thorough investigation of these conditions in each individual case.

IN defining the field of institution service in a general program of child-welfare work only broad principles can be laid down as a basis for selecting institution wards within the limitations already stated. The following types of dependent children's cases may serve to outline the legitimate scope of the institution:

(a) If the children of a family are full orphans of school age, and placement in family homes cannot be made without separation and estrangement, they should by all means be placed in an institution for care and training. The most important thing in the world for such unfortunate children is to keep them together, nurture their family ties, and permit them to grow up with a common background of mutual experience and helpfulness. Placing them in two or more foster families or in separate communities is certain to stress their loneliness and deprive them of a life-long family feeling and association. The deepest yearning of the child heart is for family kinship. The greatest shock to the child is loss of parents, but the remnant that is left of the family relation expressed in terms of "my brother" or "my sister," becomes all the more precious. A few years of life together in an institution may preserve this cherished feeling.

(b) If an unattached orphan or otherwise dependent child requires special training or educational opportunities which the foster family cannot provide, the institution should open its doors.

(c) If there is a surviving parent or a close relative unable to provide for the child, but standing in affectionate relation to him, both the child and his relatives may be kept closer together and all made happier by placing the child in an institution rather than in a family home, however suitable the latter may be. Again the human relation should be the determining factor. Reunion and the rebuilding of a broken home may take place after the institution has prepared the children for partial or complete self-support.

Institutions Should Admit:

Children of family groups too large to be placed in one foster home or in separate foster homes so situated as to keep the children in close family touch with one another;

Children deprived of both parents in need of such special training or opportunities as foster-family homes cannot provide;

Children whose surviving parent or close relatives stand in such affectionate relationship with them as to make it inadvisable for the children to form new foster-family attachments;

Children for temporary special treatment before placing in family homes;

Children who have become repeated misfits in foster-family homes;

Children of widowers who may later re-establish their family homes;

Children of educational promise but so handicapped economically as to cut short their full school training, and those of low mentality needing early industrial training.

(d) Following the careful social investigation of a dependent child, an interval for study and treatment before placement in a family home is frequently necessary. If the institution is adequately staffed and equipped for such expert work, it may thus serve a most useful purpose as a clearing house for determining what is best to be done.

(e) If a child has been a repeated misfit in family placing, necessitating several changes from one foster home to another, the institution should be able to do a better job than successive family homes.

(f) Probably the largest field of usefulness for institutions is in the care of motherless children when there are no relatives available to help the father maintain his home. Widows' pensions have been provided for fatherless families, but no provision has been made in any state for maintaining intact the families of widowers of limited incomes. They present almost a helpless family situation, and on account of the mutual relations of father and children, foster-home placing is not likely to prove satisfactory. Care in an institution, with father and children kept in as close touch as possible with each other, seems to offer practically the only solution.

The same problem arises in case of the deserting mother, who appears to be a new menace to family integrity in America. Until a few years ago, desertion usually meant the father's escape from family responsibility; husbands enjoyed almost a monopoly of joy-riding elopement. This is not true today. Probably the new economic independence of women in America has contributed largely to this type of family disaster. We have laws compelling return or support from deserting fathers. but so far deserting mothers are immune from legal compulsion. They can pack up and go whenever they want to, leaving the husband and father to care for the children as best he can. A housekeeper, unless a relative of the widower's family, is usually too expensive for the limited income of a working father, and even when this is not the case, the housekeeper solution is not likely to be satisfactory. Institutional care for the children is usually preferable.

In contrast to these motherless children it may be said that children whose mothers are living and unable to provide for them by reason of poverty only should not be admitted to institutions. To do so relieves the state of its legally assumed obligations, retards progress in establishing adequate widows' pensions, and deprives the children of their most precious

The Child's Bill of Rights

By Herbert Hoover

The ideal to which we should strive is that there shall be no child in America:
That has not been born under proper conditions;
That does not live in hygienic surroundings;
That ever suffers from undernourishment;
That does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection;
That does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health;
That has not the complete birthright of a sound mind in a sound body;
That has not the encouragement to express in fullest measure the spirit within which is the final endowment of every human being.

—*American Child Health Association*

heritage—mother-love and care. The children of widows who are physically, mentally and morally able to function as mothers, should not be admitted to an institution. This is a limitation upon institution work that should be universally observed.

(g) Finally, there is still another function in child-welfare work that at least some of our institutions may assume. They may provide free maintenance and school training for children of two special groups: those of special educational promise and those too far below average mentality to profit by public-school training, all from families of widows, widowers, or with both parents living, but under such economic stress or poverty of environment that they do not have a fair chance for development.

In this relation the institution performs the function of a free private school for boys and girls whose families are without means to give them the most needed educational opportunities, both academic and practical. Such training would give the children of the poor an equal chance with those who are economically better circumstanced, while at the same time preserving and aiding the family integrity and home relationship. If many of our institutions would transform themselves into efficient schools for one or the other of these two classes, instead of continuing chiefly as caretaking propositions, the demand for their services would be tremendously increased. It is broader and more practical training, and not mere care-taking, that thousands of dependent or economically handicapped children most need. Those of higher mentality are often obliged to drop out of school at an early age in order to help support the family, before they are prepared by adequate training to earn their own living. On the other hand, the curriculum of the public school is not adapted to meet the need for industrial training to fit children of lower mentality for self-support. It is certain that both groups will be obliged to maintain themselves at an earlier age than children in better circumstances. Their training should therefore be broader, more practical, and better adapted to their needs than is usually provided in the public school.

It is obvious that there is a large order for our institutions, both as independent child-caring organizations and in cooperation with other agencies. But it is not large enough to require an increase in their present number. We have ten times as many so-called orphan asylums as are necessary to take care of the orphans in America, since not one-tenth of their inmates are orphans. Their wards are the innocent victims of deserting parents, easy divorce, inadequate mothers' pensions, extreme poverty and crime. The broken remnants of the family relation, which for a few years may have been a happy life for the children, should be conserved and re-united wherever there is real parental, brother or sister affection. This can be better done through institution care than by family placing.

The care of real orphans constitutes the smallest and easiest to meet of all the dependent child-care problems we have. The greatest folly of charity work in these days is to build an orphan asylum. There are a dozen family homes open for the care of every real orphan that needs it. And as for other normal, dependent children, careful social investigation alone, of all applicants for admission to institutions, with a view to finding other and better agencies of care, would eliminate a large percentage of those under school age. Transformed into schools, well staffed and equipped for prevocational and vocational training, the present number of our institutions is none too large.

How After-care Helps

By Elsie E. Shirpser

SEVEN years ago an organization was formed by the Jews of California to interest themselves in the Jewish inmates of state institutions and to aid in rehabilitating them in extra-mural life. It was a unique undertaking as its work extended to all state institutions, which included six different types of social problems—adult offenders, juvenile delinquents, mentally ill, mentally deficient, blind and deaf. This past year the Jewish Committee for Personal Service in State Institutions has stopped to look back and survey its efforts in rehabilitation. In an effort to determine as to whether or not its experiment could be considered successful, it asked itself: How are the extra-mural cases getting along? What part did this organization play in the results? Where do the strengths and weaknesses of its services lie?

This study included 177 extra-mural cases handled by the committee from 1921-1926 inclusive. The outcome in these cases was classified as made good, partially adjusted, doubtful, returned to institutions, unknown, and dead. The following table gives comparative percentages of success in these cases, classified as to whether or not they received intensive treatment. The difference between the intensive and non-intensive groups lies mainly in the amount of consultation and supervision rendered by the organization.

Outcome	Intensive Treatment	Non-Intensive Treatment
Made good	31 per cent	17 per cent
Partially adjusted	10 "	5 "
Doubtful	12 "	16 "
Returned to institutions	18 "	24 "
Unknown	28 "	38 "
Died	1 "	—
	100 per cent	100 per cent

Pearl H. Berman, who made the study, comments in the report, "The figures in these tables tell us in no uncertain terms that more intensive work produces the greater number of successes and less intensive work the greater number of failures. . . . Can there be any more definite incentive for redoubling our efforts than the encouraging promise held forth by these figures?"

To ascertain where the strengths and weaknesses of their service lie, the survey includes a study of the services rendered these 177 cases. These services were classified as: Consultation and supervision, contacting relatives and friends, contacting social agencies, jobs found, homes found, material

aid, special, miscellaneous. A table covering a comparison of the services rendered the two groups at opposite extremes of outcome—that is, to those who made good and to those who were returned to institutions—reveals that the service of consultation and supervision was the most important factor in the treatment of those who made good where intensive work was done. Where less intensive service was rendered the most important factor was the contacting of relatives and friends whose consultation and supervision replaced that of the organization. Many interesting findings as to the effect of other services cannot be included in this brief summary. The revelations of this study strengthen the position of the advocates of modern case-work methods in the emphasis placed on consultation and supervision and that the best type of aid is that which shows those in need how best to help themselves.

Another table presented shows the comparisons of the outcome of the different institutional groups: blind and deaf, feebleminded, state hospitals, prisons and reform schools. One of the outstanding disclosures here is that, of the different types of social problems with which this particular organization is working, the mentally ill responded most satisfactorily and most consistently to treatment. In view of the growing interest in after-care of state-hospital cases, this is very encouraging for the further development of this phase of social work.

The recommendations and complete findings of this study should be of interest to other social agencies. The seventh annual report of the organization, of which a limited number of copies have been printed, includes the study and may be obtained from the Jewish Committee for Personal Service in State Institutions, 447 Sutter St., San Francisco, California.

From Truancy to Crime

IN any big school there are likely to be a few children who are persistently and incorrigibly truant, despite threats, punishments, parental pleas and even commitments to the truant school. "It is because the truant is usually such an enigma to the average school administrator that he arouses so much ire," declares a report just issued by the Sub-Commission on Causes and Effects of the New York State Crime Commission. (A Study of 201 Truants in the New York City Schools.) Yet most school administrations have not taken steps to solve the enigma. Earlier studies in New York City, instigated by the Public Education Association, showed that truants suffered from tremendous physical handicaps as compared with ordinary school children, and that mental inferiority was twenty times as frequent in the truant group as in a normal child population.

In New York as elsewhere, however, no continued effort has been made to treat truant children individually or to find out the reasons for their truancy. The present New York study found that nearly half of the group came from homes broken by death or incompatibility. As there is still no routine clinical examination of truants, despite the recommendations made by the Public Education Association twelve years ago, it was not possible to get data on the physical or intellectual status of the children, but a marked amount of retardation in school suggests that mental incapacity is a major factor of truancy. Under the child-labor laws, few children of school age can get work: "It would seem a safe generalization that children are seldom if ever truant because of illegal employment." According to their own statements, these 201 persistent truants whiled away hours stolen from school by shooting craps, roaming the streets and docks, riding in the subway and "L", going to the parks and movies, and flying pigeons, while five listed as a pastime "stealing lead pipe and other things."

Courtesy National Probation Assn.

Some of the results of such truancy as this are listed in a second report just published by this same sub-commission, entitled From Truancy to Crime. This study covers the careers of 248 boys and 3 girls who were committed to the truant school from six to eight years ago. Most of them are now in their early twenties, many already married. Since their commitment as truants, 21 per cent have appeared again in the courts as juvenile delinquents, 16 per cent have been arraigned as misdemeanants, and 14 per cent as felons, most of these last charged with burglary, grand larcency and robbery. "Thus 30 per cent of the cases were adult offenders," comments the report. "Criminologists estimate that 1 per cent of the population of the United States are offenders. On this basis, the group of 251 truants contributed, in proportion, 30 times as many adult offenders as does the population at large."

The story of these truants who grew up is again one of broken homes, overcrowded rooms, working mothers and the lack of opportunity. Poverty alone did not seem a cause of crime, as the truants who became offenders and those who kept within the law came from the same economic groups. The strain between the generations in immigrant families was evident in the fact that foreign-born parents were approximately 25 per cent more numerous in the truants studied here than in the total population of Manhattan Borough. The family's standard of conduct as shown by the presence or absence of court records for other members also showed a clear relation to the child's behavior. Thus 43 per cent of families of those who had been charged only with truancy had some criminal record, while for the families of those charged with juvenile delinquency as well the corresponding figure was 50 per cent; for the families of the misdemeanants 66 per cent, and for the families of felons, 83 per cent. In all these young people, truancy had begun young, usually by the second or third grade. "The entire group became maladjusted to their school surroundings so early that preventive work could undoubtedly have been carried out at that time with a great degree of success."

What this treatment should be is suggested in a series of recommendations by the Sub-Commission on Causes, including the establishment in the schools of a series of medical, psychological and psychiatric clinics for children presenting behavior problems; a revision of the school curriculum to meet the needs of the large group who have not the capacity for ordinary academic training because of defective mentality or emotional instability; and the provision of trained social workers, with limited case-loads, for the supervision of truant and other problem children under the Bureau of Attendance. The sub-commission believes that the funds for the establishment of these facilities should come preferably from public sources, but urges that generous private funds be made available to initiate them if public money cannot be obtained at once.

The further factors disclosed in the study of the 251 adolescents lead to additional recommendations stressing the need for a subsidiary program of education and rehabilitation

for the families of truant children. The recommendations suggest that the work of visiting teachers be extended to include the families or that the service of family-welfare societies be enlarged to include more intensive work with delinquent families; that there be more prompt and thorough attention to behavior disorders by philanthropic agencies and teachers, with treatment in cooperation with a clinic; and that there be a practical program of vocational analysis, training and placement in the higher grades for boys whose academic careers show no aptitude for abstract studies or for skilled trades and professions.

UNDER the proud caption "a penitentiary which pays," George J. Werner, commissioner of public welfare of Westchester County, N. Y., tells in his current annual report of the ways by which the Westchester County Penitentiary supported itself during 1927. All the prisoners were required to work eight hours daily. Prisoners operated the large farm which provides fresh vegetables, milk and eggs for the group of county institutions; they performed most of the maintenance and repair work required to keep the buildings, roads, and grounds in condition; they made the clothing used by the hospital patients and county-home inmates, and provided the larger part of the labor required to operate the many central-service units, such as the heating plants, central garage and bakery. The job to which a man is assigned depends upon his previous work, his physical condition, and the amount of trust that can be placed upon him. Any privileges beyond a cell and bare subsistence can be earned only by good conduct and faithful work. "The penitentiary lays no claim to having found a panacea for turning human liabilities into community assets," declares Commissioner Werner, "but it has developed an effective method of dealing with the normal man serving his first sentence. Most of the first offenders sentenced to the Westchester County Penitentiary do not return. In 1927, 75 per cent of those sentenced were here for the first time."

APPARENTLY fiscal genius is abroad in Westchester County, for the report of its outstanding children's court in 1927 also carries some interesting statistics. In the five years of the court's existence, Judge George C. Appell points out, appropriations for its operation have totalled $281,418, while in that same period the court has collected for the support of children, fines, and so on, a total of $437,319, which means a potential saving of more than $150,000 above the cost of maintaining the court. While the cost of running the court has increased $28,000 in the five years, its collections have increased more than $100,000. "These two facts," says Judge Appell, "establish the Children's Court as the only branch of the county government that collects for the benefit of its citizens nearly twice as much as the taxpayers are assessed for its maintenance. Insofar as we are able to ascertain, a similar condition can be found in no other children's court in the state of New York." The report for 1927 shows a decrease in the number of new cases of juvenile delinquency in Westchester as compared with any previous year, ascribed by Judge Appell in large part to the increased cooperation of the community, and an increased interest in preventive measures, such as the programs of the Recreation Commission, the Westchester County Park Commission, and the increased attention given to physical outlets by the public schools.

BIGGEST and best in its history, this year's meeting of the New York State Conference of Social Work held in Rochester, N. Y., saw a registration of nearly 600 and heard addresses describing the new and important developments in recreation, industry, health, mental hygiene, and work with families and children. Among the resolutions passed by the conference were measures to establish a committee to study the forms of social service needed in conjunction with the care of cardiac patients, and especially young workers suffering from heart disease; another committee will endeavor to find out what has been the experience in New York and other states in regard to the attendance of children under sixteen at moving-picture houses, and especially in the use of special children's shows; while the conference requested the State Board of Health and the Department of Charities to consider the advisability of placing a public-health nurse on every Indian reservation in the state. Outstanding of this year's accomplishments, however, is the step taken to put the conference on a membership basis, with both individual and agency memberships, and to ensure a regular budget which will make it possible to employ a year-round full-time secretary as is now done by the state conferences of California and Wisconsin. More than $5,000 is already in hand toward an estimated budget of $11,000 next year. In conjunction with the 1929 conference, of which Mrs. Sidney C. Borg is president, institutes will be organized to give information and training in specific fields of social work.

ON the thirtieth birthday which it recently celebrated, the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association in New York could list happily 4,292 children for whom it had found homes. About half of these, 2,041, have been adopted legally. There is an increasing willingness among foster parents to give a child their own name and the other advantages that come with legal adoption. At the end of the

first ten years only 271 had been formally adopted, while the close of the second decade showed 1,101, and this thirtieth anniversary, 2,041. Requests for children to adopt exceed the capacity of the committee to find appropriate children for approved families, and girls seem twice as popular as boys. The records of the committee's secretary, Sophie Van S. Theis, show that there have been 7,909 applications for girls as compared to 4,003 requests for urchins.

NEXT time you hear some one complaining of the nosiness of social workers, and their persistent tendency to push themselves into other people's houses, quote the bulletin of the New York Charity Organization Society which tells how a third of the 4,670 families under their care last year came in of their own accord to ask for help and guidance. The rest were referred by the community—by schools, employers, relatives, ministers, hospitals and so on.

AUSTRIA has a new and progressive juvenile-court law with jurisdiction over children from 14 to 18 years of age; those under 14 are not held to be legally responsible. Judges designated to handle juvenile cases are required to have a knowledge of child-training methods and some training in psychology and psychiatry; and before rendering a decision in a juvenile case the court must consult with the local branch of the state children's bureau, or if there is none, with some other child-welfare agency.

Selling Health in Drug-stores

By MARJORIE DENT CANDEE

CORNER drug-stores have been enlisted in the vanguard of the campaign for periodic health examinations recently launched among the 160,000 residents of New York's Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration. And the druggists, after a little explanation, have been quick to realize that the promotion of health, as well as cosmetics, has news value as a window display.

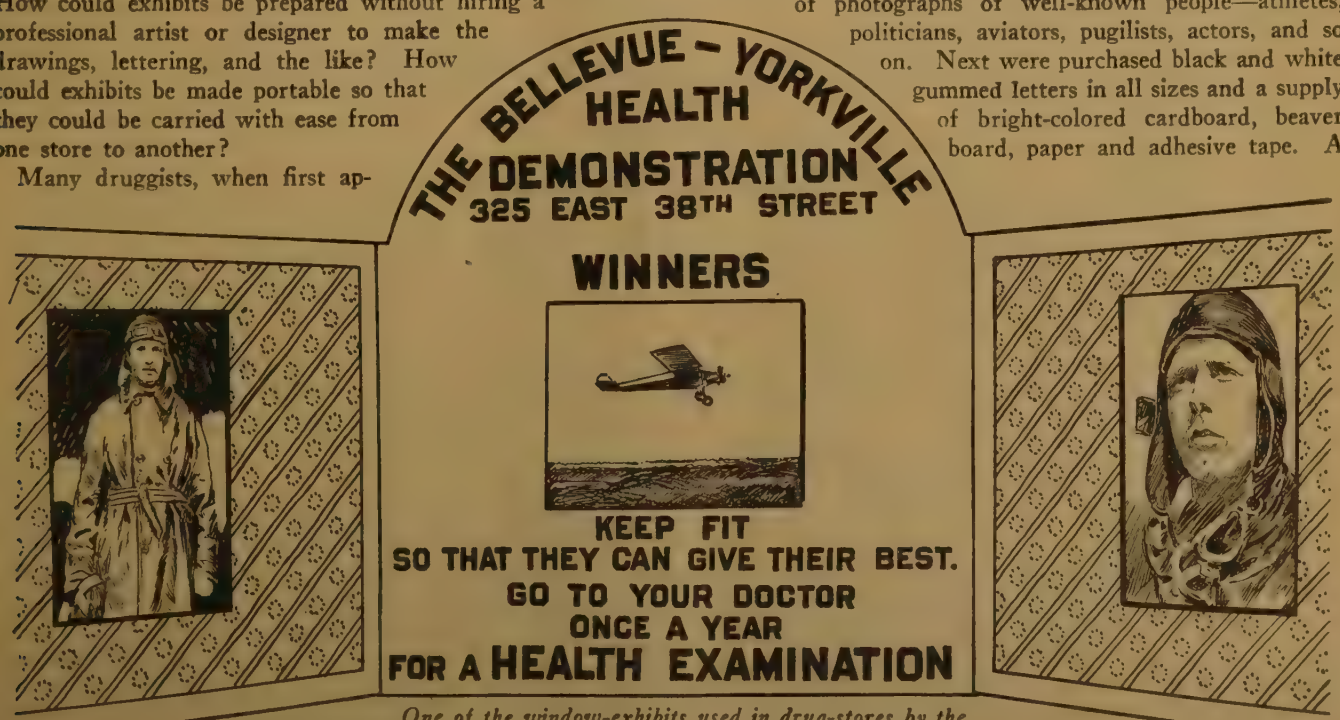
The campaign to educate the people of Bellevue-Yorkville to go to their doctors regularly for health examinations was carried on first by mail and by personal contact with many families and agencies in the area, which extends from the exclusive Park Avenue section to the slums of the East River. The expense of maintaining a sufficiently large staff to reach people directly, the lack of complete mailing lists, and the obvious impossibility of personal contact with each resident were the principal problems which confronted the workers in the demonstration. Early in the campaign it became evident that all of the people could not be reached individually, and it was decided to try the window displays in drug-stores throughout the district as an aid to education and publicity.

Several difficulties presented themselves at this point: How could the store managers be persuaded to relinquish valuable window space in the interests of the campaign? How could exhibits be prepared without hiring a professional artist or designer to make the drawings, lettering, and the like? How could exhibits be made portable so that they could be carried with ease from one store to another?

Many druggists, when first approached by the demonstration worker, flatly refused to cooperate. They were loath to part with the window space which they considered their most valuable contact with the buying public. They pointed out that they used free advertising material supplied by the manufacturers of tooth paste, tobacco, cosmetics and the like, to increase the sale of these commodities within their stores.

Tobacco, cosmetics and tooth paste, however, were not allowed to stand in the way of health, and the workers of the demonstration overcame objections with "sales talks." On the advice of physicians at the demonstration, the workers emphasized that the encouragement of health examinations would bring a corresponding increase in the sale of medicines and the filling of prescriptions—the most lucrative part of the druggists' business. Additional arguments, such as the ease of moving the exhibits into the windows with no trouble to the store manager, their cleanliness in make-up, their appealing nature and news value, clinched the case. The druggists realized that this was a way of securing the good-will of physicians as each exhibit urged citizens to go to their doctors for examination.

In solving the problem of the time, expense and work involved in constructing window exhibits, the demonstration borrowed an idea from the tabloid newspapers and procured from a picture syndicate 14-by-17-inch enlargements of photographs of well-known people—athletes, politicians, aviators, pugilists, actors, and so on. Next were purchased black and white gummed letters in all sizes and a supply of bright-colored cardboard, beaver board, paper and adhesive tape. A



One of the window-exhibits used in drug-stores by the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration. Drawing by R. Gunther from a photograph.

highschool art student set to work in odd moments to construct exhibits and after a try-out as a volunteer was employed at fifty cents an hour. The use of photographs instead of posters simplified the art work and added news value and human interest. Purchasing photographs by the dozen saved considerable money. Now a cooperative plan has been worked out with several public schools, whereby students in manual-training classes will make the panels and art students add the lettering, which can be done more attractively by hand than by the use of gummed letters. The demonstration will furnish all materials and the lay-out of pictures and text.

To facilitate transportation, the beaver board was cut into three pieces (the central one 22 inches wide and 28 inches deep, the side panels 18 inches wide and 28 deep), and joined with adhesive tape to make a three-panel screen to stand without support in a window and fold for portage. It was found that strips of adhesive tape five or six inches wide must be used for the hinges between the panels to withstand the strain of successive movings. The first exhibit was cut 28 inches wide and 22 inches deep, but this shape proved too cumbersome for a person to carry; accordingly, the horizontal and vertical measurements were interchanged. An oval piece of cardboard carrying the name and address of the demonstration was attached to the top of the middle panel.

As an experiment, several exhibits were made with miniature stages fitted into the middle of the center screen panel. This was achieved by cutting a hole into the beaver board and fitting a cardboard box behind it. Dolls were used on the stages thus constructed. The exhibits with stages made a hit, but they proved troublesome because they were cumbersome to move, and they were inclined to be unstable so that a jolt or a draft would often cause them to lean at an awkward angle and upset the dolls.

As each exhibit was completed, a photograph was made of it. The publicity department took these photographs to the window dresser when requesting free space for a display, and the pictures often proved of value both in getting a favorable verdict on the exhibit and in securing helpful suggestions. For instance, drug-stores that could not spare space for a complete display were sometimes captured by the novelty of the idea and suggested a size which they could fit into their own particular windows.

The exhibits were arranged so that the pictures may be changed frequently in order to keep them seasonal and timely. So far the subjects have included a photograph of Mayor Walker getting a health examination at City Hall, with a quotation from him and Health Commissioner Wynne; Commander Byrd and Colonel Lindbergh over the caption, "Winners keep fit so that they can give their best;" two football stars on either side of a view of the Yale Bowl packed for a game, with the caption, "An athlete's first line of defense is his health—you, too, should guard your health. Go to your doctor once a year for a health examination;" and photographs of the presidential candidates over the caption, "We are campaigning for better health. A good citizen cares for his health. A good parent cares for his children's health." The football and presidential exhibits are out of date now, and will be supplanted by a famous ski-jumper or ice-hockey star, to be followed in the spring by exhibits of baseball, golf, tennis, swimming stars, and the like.

This plan for portable health exhibits was not started until late November and is still in the evolutionary stage. It is an idea with such a variety of possibilities that it lends itself well to adaptation. With the New Year, new photographs were put in the screens and placed in a number of the more prominently located windows which have been monopolized so far by Christmas displays. A dozen drug-stores used the exhibits in the first weeks, and with the end of the holiday rush that number will be at least doubled. Many druggists have requested fresh displays each time that their window dresser changes the windows.

Food of the South

By C. MENTELLE

DO you, my readers, know the food of the South? Not only the fried chicken and waffles but the other rich sweets, and the pork, sorghum and corn bread? Ah, that is the diet that sends underweight children to our Southern schools! They are quite content with it since that kind of food is the tradition from generation to generation. And they will tell you that they "are not undernourished, only 'po'ly;' Grandpappie was the same way."

My scene is laid in a court-house town among the foothills of the South, where at that time public health had only lightly trod.

After the school children were weighed, it was found that 60 per cent of them in that school alone were underweight. A visit to the homes confirmed the nurse's fears as to food plenty, but—. The next step was to find ways and means of getting milk into the school. The resources were a sixty-dollar fund from the sale of the Christmas seals, an unused play-room in the school, the woman's club, the young girls' club, a dairy with pasteurized milk at the unbelievable price of twenty-five cents a gallon, and a nurse.

Unfortunately the nurse was unable to have the milk bottled. However she was lucky in being near the only dairy in the county that pasteurized milk. Nearly all of the farmers supplied the creamery, which meant separator milk for home consumption. Water would have been almost as good.

The items on the expense list were: sixty two-cent stamps, four dozen large-size drinking glasses, a dish-pan, six dish-towels, two dish-mops, two bars of soap, and a ladle.

14 gallons of milk	@ .25	$3.50
60 stamps		1.20
4 dozen glasses	@ .50	2.00
6 yards toweling	@ .15	.90
1 dish-pan		.75
2 bars Ivory soap	@ .11	.22
2 dish-mops	@ .20	.40
1 ladle		.35
		$9.32

Each child whose parents could afford it paid ten cents a week, giving a weekly income of about $4.

The nurse knew her time in the county was limited. Whatever was done must be so built that lay people could carry it on from year to year. After deep thought, her plan was explained to the woman's club. A very efficient woman with no home duties offered her services to take charge twice a day, if some of the other ladies in the club would assist her. Volunteers were easily found. Next the girls' club fell in line, with two girls twice a day.

The children were weighed again. Sixty letters were written to the parents, telling the child's weight, what the normal weight should be, and the number of pounds underweight. This letter was closed with the urgent request that the child present himself at the "milk clinic," with ten cents for the week's milk. Each child received a blank card (donated) with his name on it. The card was punched each time the child had a glass of milk. The children who were very much underweight were urged to have a second glass of milk until their weight increased.

The nurse supervised the clinic for the first two weeks, until it was running smoothly and long enough to receive all complaints. There were many. Some were laughable and many were pitifully ignorant:

Dear Nurse: My child don't go *hungry*—when he has to join a soup line it won't be yours.

This came from a mother whose child ate nothing but biscuit and sugar; or, to vary it, biscuit and sorghum. This diet, which his mother explained by saying she "marked them with sugar," had already made a cripple of the older boy.

Dear Nurse: If you make my boy drink milk that you give with soda in it, I shall keep him home and he is only to eat what he wants.

Nurse: Stop making my child drink milk with castor oil in it.

Or this from a family whose child was twenty pounds underweight:

My child is fifteen pounds *over*weight. I have weighed her myself and know. My husband says that old maids like you don't know about children. I have had nine, so let my child alone. [Only two were living.]

Nurse, if you make my child drink milk I'll come and see you.

Perhaps the following was the best of the nurse's collection. It concerned a child who was a victim of nerves, bordering on St. Vitus' Dance. The nurse told me that "she was very much underweight, ate but little, and was awake late at night often into the early morning hours." Her physician wrote (I have had to trust to my memory, for she would not allow me to make a copy):

I do not wish Annie to have milk. Once a week she may have cocoa, twice a day coffee; but never milk, as there is no nourishment to it, regardless of all the claims made for it. You may not be aware of it but I am the pioneer dietitian in this state and know more of the false claims for milk than most physicians around here. Please obey my instructions.

Two drawings by courtesy Bureau of Education

But slowly the tide was turning, and of course it was being turned by the children themselves. The first indication came to the nurse when one of the boys hunted her up to find out if he could continue to have the milk. His parents did not wish him to drink it, saying that "they knew how to feed him;" but, as he put it, "I want to gain like the other boys that were so thin." He was told that "as far as the nurse was concerned, she wanted him to continue; but he must tell his parents as soon as he gained noticeably in weight."

Another child came saying, "I am not underweight, but Mother said I might give you ten cents a week for some other child that could not pay."

A mother came next, saying "Miss—, how have you been able to get Jimmie to drink milk? He would never touch it at home and now he says he would not miss it at school for anything."

Of course the "gang" instinct had been developed properly in this group. The club women by their assistance had much to do with the opinion of the townspeople, and the increased working capacity of the children pleased the farmers. The "milk clinic" passed into part of the established school program, for in the clinic's struggling infancy the school principal had told the children that "as part of the school work, those that needed it *must* take the milk."

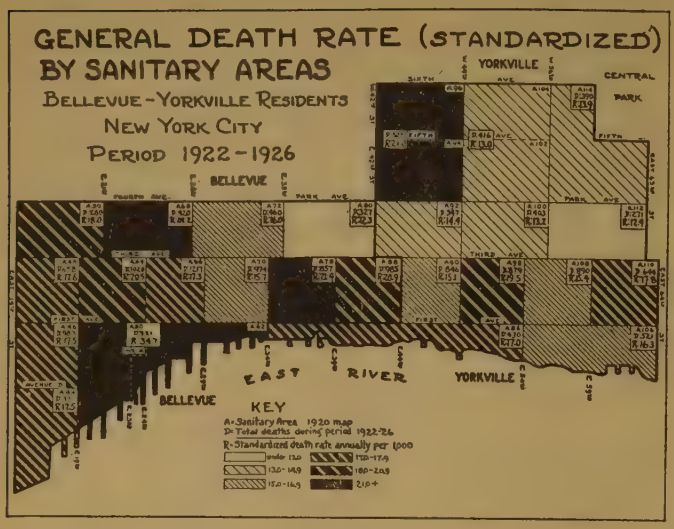
The victories we win in the public health are not always new. They may spell a bit of work as old as public health itself. But in that particular district it may be a greater victory than one of the latest and greatest surgical operations.

How City Neighbors Live and Die

By SHIRLEY W. WYNNE, M.D.

IT has long been recognized by the New York City Department of Health and by private health and social agencies that while mortality and morbidity rates for the city as a whole or for the boroughs indicate the general trends of illness, they can give only an average of widely varying conditions and are of little value in planning or carrying out the measures required to meet the specific problems which are known, in a general way, to exist in various parts of the city. On January 1, 1929, after many years' effort, New York began the tabulation of deaths and cases of illness by small districts, a plan which will make it possible for public and private agencies and neighborhood associations to find out just what and where are the needs for their services.

At the time of the 1890 federal census, Dr. John S. Billings, Sr., divided the old city of New York (Manhattan and the Bronx) into 114 sanitary areas and computed death-rates for each. In 1893, Dr. Rogers S. Tracy, then the



Rich man and poor man live almost side by side in most New York neighborhoods, and while one block flourishes another, five minutes away, may have a very different picture of disease and death. This chart from a recent study of mortality by the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration, whose territory includes Park Avenue palaces and East River slums, shows the reason for the tabulation of vital statistics by small districts, described by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner of New York City, in the accompanying article.

registrar of records, divided Manhattan and Bronx into 105 districts varying in size from 26 to 52 acres. These subdivisions of wards," declared Dr. Tracy's report, "were intended to include as far as possible, in each district, persons who were living under similar conditions as to race, nationality, social condition, housing, drainage and the vicinity of nuisances."

Through the interest of the Federal Council of Churches in Social Statistics, and activities of the Cities' Census Committee (see The Survey, Dec. 15, 1922: Who Lives in New York?), the 1910 federal census made available population statistics by forty-acre tracts. In 1915 Guilfoy and Wynne tabulated the deaths of Manhattan for that year by sanitary districts. The introduction to their report declared:

> The study of a death-rate of a large city or of a borough, or even of a ward, does not disclose existing conditions, because every large area contains sections in which health conditions are favorable and others in which health conditions are unfavorable. Therefore, death-rates of such districts, as a whole, are but averages that are distinctive of neither the good nor the bad. Large administrative areas, therefore, should be divided into small districts and each of these sanitary or health areas, as they have been called, should be homogeneous, as regards housing, as regards social and economical conditions, and as regards nationality of its residents, in order that the vital statistics of each district as recorded by the health official may accurately reflect prevailing conditions.

Unfortunately, the work begun in 1915 in the Borough of Manhattan was not extended to the other boroughs of the city nor was it continued regularly in Manhattan. The increasing need of definite information of health conditions for small units has created a renewed demand that the work begun in 1915 be not only continued, but that it be extended to all the boroughs of the city and include reportable illness as well as deaths. Through the cooperation and financial support of the Welfare Council and the Milbank Fund, the necessary additional clerical force now has been provided and the work began formally on November 1, 1928.

A committee of the Welfare Council consisting of G. D. Drolet, statistician of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; Jane Hoey, assistant director, Welfare Council; Thomas J. Riley, general secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; Dr. William H. Guilfoy, registrar of records of the Department of Health; and Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, commissioner of health, formulated the plan and agreed upon the boundaries of 81 districts for Manhattan, 48 for the Bronx, 92 for Brooklyn, 39 for Queens, and 10 for Richmond. These larger districts are built up from the small forty-acre tracts of the Census Bureau, and due consideration was given to the boundaries of the districts of the private agencies and of the present administrative districts of the Department of Health. It is hoped that the private agencies, so far as practical, will adjust their boundaries to coincide with the boundaries of these districts in order that they may avail themselves of these valuable statistics in their work.

Beginning January 1, there will be a tabulation of the morbidity and mortality statistics of these districts. The monthly figures will serve as a current guide for the Department of Health, the private agencies and the neighborhood organizations, while the yearly analysis will furnish the specific information required to plan future health work intelligently.

It is quite evident that in so cosmopolitan a city as New York with districts of all gradations of the social and economic scale, from the overcrowded tenement neighborhoods to the residential sections of Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue, that statistics of illness or of death, of the city as a whole or of the boroughs, are but averages which do not disclose the specific information which we must have in our possession if we are to intelligently plan and efficiently direct our efforts to improve and safeguard the health of our people. It is, therefore, our opinion that re-establishment and extension of this statistical service are of outstanding importance.

THE PROVERBIAL shoelessness of shoemakers' children is sometimes paralleled in the shortsightedness of social workers who urge health programs upon their clients but somehow feel themselves exempt. The part that social agencies themselves might and should play in promoting health at home is the subject of a special report just made by a technical committee to the New York City Welfare Council. The cornerstone of a health program, this committee points out, is an annual health examination of each employe. This may be done in the agency's office by a physician engaged by the agency; or by physicians selected by members of the staff individually; or by an agency physician in his own office; or at a pay clinic by arrangements made by the agency. It is believed that the agency should pay for the examinations of new employes when they are taken on the staff, and generally it is desirable that the agency first offer the service at its own expense to all staff members as a privilege and continue to require it of all new employes. For members already on the staff, it is desirable that periodic health examinations be offered by the agencies under defined conditions, and that staff members earning more than a specified minimum pay one-half the cost, while the agency pays full cost for other employes. It is of advantage to have some member of the staff, a nurse or

a social worker with a medical background, available for advice and practical suggestions in carrying out the recommendations made by the physician at the examination, and in large agencies there should be a staff health committee responsible for maintaining the health policies of the organization, and for participating in maintaining reasonable standards of office working conditions, sanitation and the like. Policies as to vacations, sick leave and so on might well be made a matter of conference between this committee and the executive of the agency. The report calls for the organization of a permanent central committee in New York City, including physicians and others familiar with industrial health practices, to advise individual agencies as to methods of adapting the suggested procedures to special situations within particular organizations.

THAT NOISE may be harmful as well as unpleasant is the contention behind a memorandum recently submitted by the British Medical Association to the minister of health, detailing evidence of a relation between noise and public health. The journal of the association comments editorially, "Unless something is done quickly to check the greater volume of sound that assaults our ears, we may find ourselves deprived more and more of that capacity for sustained work, for clear thinking, and energetic action which is the mainstay of civilized life." A judge in Buffalo, N. Y., has just reprimanded and fined a "tooter," who sat honking his horn on a thoroughfare while waiting for the lights to change, and commended the policeman for running him in. The Buffalo Health Department, quoted in the Journal of the American Medical Association, is of the opinion that such noises not only affect "the disposition and nerves of our citizens but may even be the instruments of death. Oftentimes sleep may be the only hope for some one fighting a battle against death and this has finally been snatched away by some unthinking person. Unnecessary noise has no place within our city and should be stopped. People who commit such acts deserve not only the scorn of their neighbors but should feel the grip of the law."

REPORTING a three-year experiment in the medically supervised employment of patients recovering from tuberculosis, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association publishes a study written by Alice Campbell Klein and Grant Thorburn, M.D. "There are no industries," the authors conclude from their experience with more than 900 former tuberculosis patients, "in which all jobs are suitable for the tuberculous, and on the other hand there are only a few industries which have no jobs suitable for the tuberculous." It was found not feasible to list suitable trades or jobs, but rather to enumerate the factors to be sought and those to be avoided in helping "san graduates" to get back into paid work. The expenses of the experiment, which is the only one so far conducted under the natural conditions of work in the offices, stores and factories in New York City, were borne jointly by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. Copies of the book, Employment of the Tuberculous, may be obtained from the National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City: price fifty cents.

JUST HOW much early care counts toward the recovery of a tuberculous patient is shown in the experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with its own tuberculous employes. From November, 1913, when the company opened its sanitarium, through the end of 1926, 1,148 patients were discharged. All of these cases have been traced down to the anniversary of discharge in 1927, and of the whole group 879 or 61 per cent were found to be at work or able to work. This ability to work after discharge, however, differed very sharply according to the stage of the patient's illness when he went to the sanitarium. More than 71 per cent of the patients classified as "incipient" on admission were able to work in 1927, as compared with 50 per cent of those whose disease had been moderately advanced, and only 30 per cent of those far advanced. Only 5 per cent of the incipient cases were dead at the 1927 anniversary, as against 23 per cent of the moderately advanced cases and 42 per cent of the far-advanced cases. "Persons with pulmonary tuberculosis," declares the Statistical Bulletin of the company, "can therefore be restored to health and normal working capacity. The advantage of discovering cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stage is also clearly demonstrated by this study, for not only is the immediate death-rate lower, but also the mortality subsequent to discharge."

Three Flames

By Ruth Gilbert

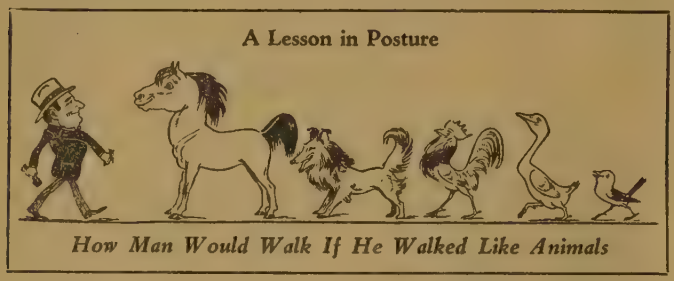
Stoke the fire
Trim the lamp.
Feel the baby's heart.
Three flames till dawning I must keep alight.
The cold creeps.
How dark it is!
Stand back, Death.
I am a Vestal Virgin in this house tonight
To build this warmth,
To keep this light,
To hold this life.

TWO LUSTY young newcomers have joined the family of health journals during the past few months. The elder of these, which started its career with an October issue, is the Journal of Nutrition, a technical publication issued bi-monthly by the American Institute of Nutrition. It is edited by Dr. J. R. Murlin of the University of Rochester Medical School, Rochester, N. Y., with a distinguished editorial board of nutritional experts which includes Graham Lusk, E. V. McCollum, Mary S. Rose, Henry C. Sherman, and Lafayette B. Mendel. In November, The Mothers' Journal made its appearance, published monthly by The Mothers' Journal Corporation at 55 West 42 Street, New York City. This new magazine aims "not to encourage any form of home doctoring," but to enlighten mothers and others charged with the care of children as to the best methods of keeping their children well and ensuring healthy growth and development. Its medical editor is Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, and the contributors to the first issue include the well-known names of Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, Dr. John Lovett Morse, and others.

Courtesy
The Mothers' Journal

THAT this country will not soon see a dearth of doctors seems evident from the facts quoted in the third report recently issued by the Commission on Medical Education. Last year there were approximately 24,000 applications for admission filed in 80 of the 88 medical schools of the United States and Canada. These applications were made by some 11,000 individuals, of whom about 6,500 were accepted and 6,000 enrolled. Many of those who were accepted applied to a number of schools, in some instances from 20 to 27, before they were accepted; one student applied to 37 schools! In two-thirds of the rejections the cause given was "class full." The other chief reasons for rejection were that the student's record was qualitatively or quantitatively inadequate, or that he had failed in other schools. There were about 1,400 persistent applicants who had been refused admission to any medical school in 1926 and applied again in 1927; of these 750 were accepted on the

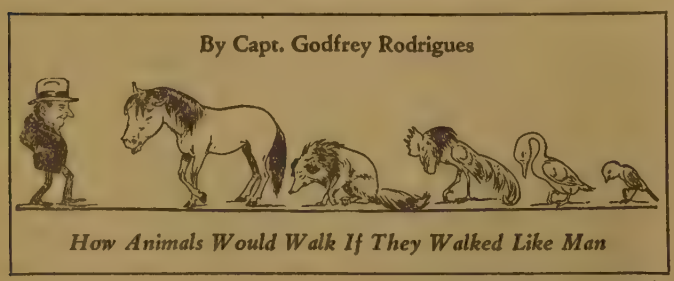
second try, and the balance again refused. This pressure on the medical schools, the report points out, is part of a tremendously increased pressure on all the institutions for higher education. Between 1890 and 1924 the population of the United States increased 78 per cent, while the growth of the student body in secondary schools was 951 per cent, that of the colleges 648 per cent, and that of college and professional schools 445 per cent. The report of the Commission on Medical Education, of which A. Lawrence Lowell is chairman, considers pre-medical education, teaching in the medical sciences and in clinical medicine, and general aspects of the subject. A limited number of copies are available on application to Willard C. Rappleye, director of study, 215 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.



How Man Would Walk If He Walked Like Animals

Courtesy Chicago's Health

THE phenomenal speed with which the youthful science of mental hygiene has established itself as an aid to the healthful development of children is disclosed in the second edition of the Directory of Psychiatric Clinics for Children recently issued by the Commonwealth Fund. (The Commonwealth Fund, Division of Publications, 578 Madison Avenue, New York City. Price 75 cents.) Last year more than 40,000 children with all varieties of behavior disorders and nervous and mental problems were examined and treated in the 470 clinics listed in this directory in 31 states. More than 300 of these clinics have been established since 1922. "A few years ago," comments the bulletin of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, "most of these children would have been left to chance, managed as well as possible at home, in school, or in the courts, in the hope that they would outgrow their troubles. Today parents, teachers and probation officers are bringing them to the child-guidance clinics to find out why they behave as they do, confident that something can be done to set them straight and assure their development into normal, healthy and happy individuals. Who knows how much this new addition to the social resources of the American community may contribute to the prevention of mental disease, delinquency, crime, dependency and associated problems in the years to come?"



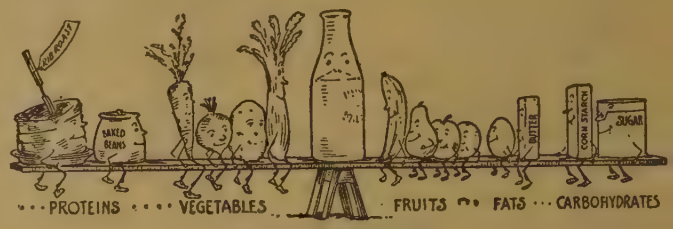
How Animals Would Walk If They Walked Like Man

Courtesy Chicago's Health

THREE NURSES of the New Haven, Connecticut, Visiting Nurse Association are on call at all hours for maternity service. They work only in conjunction with an attending physician, and give their services free in cases in which the physician makes no charge. In other cases, service is given at cost. Until recently the charge has been $7, but a few weeks ago the association found that it has become possible to reduce it to $5. On an average, ten new citizens are added to New Haven's population each day. Five of these are born in a hospital; four are ushered into the world in their homes by physicians with or without the aid of a nurse, while the remaining baby is delivered by a midwife.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., always up-and-coming when health is concerned, has been quick on the trigger to keep out tularaemia, the newly discovered disease of wild rabbits which menaces human beings who touch them with ungloved hands (see The Survey, December 15, 1928, page 365). The Board of Health has prepared a mimeographed circular pointing out the danger and how to avoid it, and the city clerk hands out copies with all hunting licenses.

IN A SPECIAL ISSUE on food, nutrition and diet (November, 1928), American Medicine includes original articles, comments and book reviews of special interest to the healthy as well as the sick, and to both lay readers and professional worker in the field of nutrition. Subjects range from food for the fat, "sugar-saturated America," and decaffeinated coffee to technical diets used in medical treatment. Another important group of articles on nutrition appear in the December issue of the same journal, which has editorial offices at 18 East 41 Street, New York City.



The BALANCED DIET

Courtesy Baltimore Health News

CANCER leapt from fourth to second place as a cause of death in the United States in 1927, according to the figures just made public by the Department of Commerce. It was exceeded only by diseases of the heart. Cancer deaths in 1927 reached a total of 103,578 as compared with 99,833 in 1926, while the rates for the two years are respectively 95.6 and 94.9. Gloomy as these figures sound, there is comfort in the thought that one reason for the increase in cancer is the fact that an increasing number of people escape or survive the disease which used to kill in early and middle life, and so remain alive till the later decades when the toll of cancer is heaviest. The advance of cancer from fourth to second place in 1927 was due at least in part to the very considerable decrease that year in the death-rates from pneumonia and nephritis, which had occupied the second and third places in the death-list for 1926. Despite the energetic research going on in laboratories all over the world, the cause and cure of cancer still are cloaked with mystery. Its increase casts even greater emphasis on the need for early detection and immediate treatment by surgery, radium, or x-ray, which in the hands of skilled surgeons could have prolonged the lives of many thousands of these victims.

Courtesy Pa. Dept. of Health

Graphically portraying the pitfalls of middle-age and thereafter, the accompanying cartoons, taken from Pennsylvania's Health, the monthly publication of the department of health of that state, warn its readers that after the age of forty, one person in every four becomes a victim of heart disease (if not of the dentifrice featured in the car-cards!), while one out of eight falls prey to cancer, here pictured by its zodiacal sign of the crab.

Courtesy Pa. Dept. of Health

Housing Gains—Measured in Inches

By ARTHUR C. HOLDEN

THE New York State Legislature created the Commission to Examine and Revise the Tenement House Law nearly two years ago. The first year was spent in an effort to examine conditions, and to formulate a code which would insure the maintenance of decent standards and improve standards where improvement was needed. The dwellings bill offered a year ago was defeated at Albany because of the objections raised by the representatives of realty interests.

Contending that they had not been adequately represented, these interests insisted upon and procured the appointment to the commission of three additional members nominated by the Real Estate Boards of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens. The legislation as redrafted now has the united support of the spokesmen for the realty interests throughout the city. A few of the more far-sighted realtors have withdrawn from the important committee memberships, but their protest has been lost sight of in the general chorus of approval.

In thinking of realtors we are apt to think first of those who are concerned primarily with the buying and selling of real estate, although real estate derives its fundamental value from the income which it is capable of returning. In an active real-estate market, the profits to be derived from quick sale and exchange frequently overshadow the long-range profits to be derived from income. It is small wonder, then, that those who derive a large part of their income from sales and turnover are jubilant when it is proposed to increase the amount of building allowed by law to be put upon a given piece of property. This is what the proposed law does.

In the case of tall fireproof buildings, the actual bulk of the building is increased 20 per cent to 25 per cent, and in cases of large assemblies of property where towers are permitted, the increase in bulk possible may exceed 40 per cent. There has been a rapid development in recent years of the tall fireproof apartment. The recent Tenement House Law sets the cornice line at a height one and one-half times the width of the street on which the building fronts. The recent recommendations of the commission contemplate permitting a pyramid of setback stories on the top of fireproof buildings increasing the total height by one-third, and making the total allowed height of the building—exclusive of the tower—two times the width of the street. Even if the commission modifies what it proposes to do and reduces the total allowed height to one and one-third times the width of the street, the increase is too great unless other provisions are introduced into the bill, such as the reduction of the cornice-line and adequate lot-line protection which will, in a measure, compensate for the additional height.

With respect to the usual type of five- and six-story non-fireproof apartments, there is very little change in bulk so far as buildings on narrow lots are concerned, but there is a considerable increase in the bulk allowed on larger lots. A clause in the Tenement House law of 1901 limits the area of the building to 70 per cent of the area of an interior lot. For this reason courts and yards must usually be made larger than the minimum size required by law. The new law follows last year's recommendations in doing away with the 70 per cent clauses, but this year's recommendations have also eliminated the compensating clauses of last year which provided for open spaces along parts of the side lot line connected directly with the rear yard.

The commission have listened to a great deal of testimony and have tried to give a hearing to the proponents of many different types of housing. In the attempt not to hurt any type of plan, a great many exceptions and provisos have been introduced. There is danger in these when applied to other than the specific cases which they were intended to cover. As a result, one may read the law once and get the impression that court sizes are generally increased. Then one may read it again and learn of the cases where courts may be designed narrower than the stated minimum, or even than the minimum now allowed.

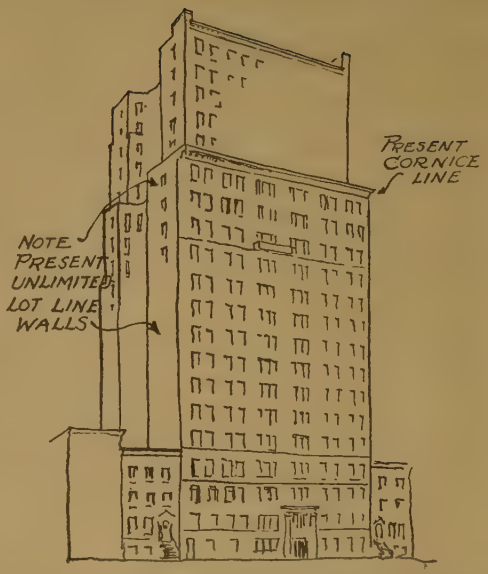
I AM thoroughly familiar with the difficulties that the commission has had to face. I have had the privilege of being closely associated with them in conference. I am disappointed in the point of view that they have adopted, for it is this point of view that is responsible for the lowering of standards recommended by the commission. The only way to make this clear is to put it in the form of a parable:

There were two architects, Mr. Black and Mr. White, and there was an investor desiring to erect a building. The investor went first to Architect Black and showed him a piece of property on which he had an option, and he told him that he wanted to erect a multiple dwelling on it. He gave the cost of the property.

Architect Black worked on the project and answered: "Yes, in-

EARLY in 1929 New York will probably pass the proposed multiple-dwellings bill prepared by the Commission to Examine and Revise the Tenement House law appointed in 1927—a similar bill having been defeated last year. This will be the first drastic revision of the housing law since 1901. At that time, the law-makers were concerned especially with tenement dwellers; today the apartment-house dweller needs protection as well. Clarence Stein and Arthur Holden, architects of distinction, analyze the present bill and tell why they believe it falls far short of minimum housing standards. Several members of the commission were invited to state the case for the commission but refused on the ground that in its final form the tentative draft may be radically modified.

deed! I think I can get certain interpretations of the law adopted by my friend in the Building Department, or, if necessary, we can have an amendment adopted to the law allowing us to do this and that which will permit you to put a building on this property which will bring in enough rent to make it profitable to you."



On top of the usual type of 15-story fireproof building, super-stories may be added provided they are set back from the street. Exclusive of consideration of the towers, this increases the height of this type of building by about one-third. The illustration shows the dangerous blanketing effect of lot-line walls when carried to the heights permitted by the present tenement-house law. There is no remedy in the proposed law for this condition.

The investor then went to Mr. White and explained his problem and the difficulties confronting him, and asked his advice.

Architect White said: "I don't believe that you can get rents high enough to allow you to build the type of building you propose and upon property that will cost you as much as this property will cost. If it were a business piece of property, I might advise you differently, but inasmuch as it is residential property, I advise you to develop another piece of property and to hold this property until the development for housing in this central location shall have increased the demand sufficiently to enable you to build a high-standard building upon it. If you wish an investment, your problem is not to develop a particular piece of property, but to furnish a good type of residence which will bring you a suitable and assured return."

THEN the investor asked Architect White if he couldn't get more rooms per floor so that the first piece of property could be developed immediately to produce the income desired, and he indicated that Architect Black was willing to go so far as to have the law changed to permit him to build sufficiently upon the property to get the return he desired.

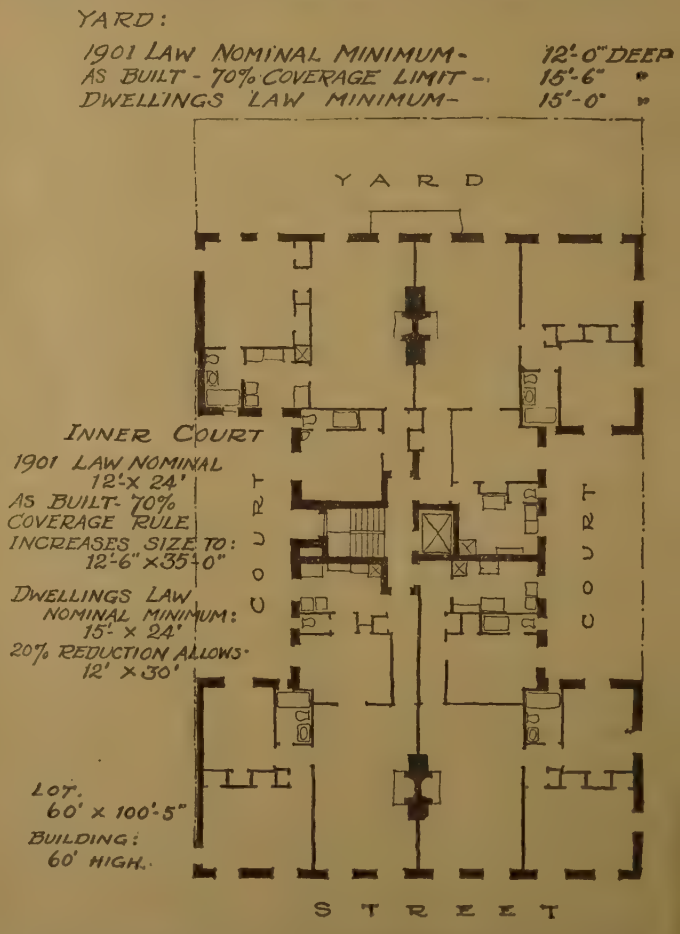
Architect White answered as follows: "On one condition only can this be done. You must get rid of the building after it is built as soon as possible because it will not be a permanently desirable building, and being constructed over-intensively for residential purposes, it will defeat its own end. As soon as the neighboring property begins to follow this example, then light and air will be shut out. Vacancies will result and they will bring with them falling rents."

It is well known that vacancies are the bane of any real-estate project. When vacancies occur it is a sure sign that rents are priced too high and, after all, rents are the basis of value. It is the income from rents which carries property, and which pays the interest and retirement charges on mortgage indebtedness. Those who are responsible for funds secured by mortgages must view with alarm policies of development which tend to bring inevitable vacancies and other influences which reduce the stability of income.

As Architect White very clearly said, nothing can justify the shortsighted, opportunist attitude of Architect Black except the supposition that property can be gotten rid of before the factors of depreciation begin to operate. The corollary of this is that we build houses not for the primary purpose of producing good homes nor for producing a stable income, but simply in order to make a quick sale.

If the commission intends to take this point of view, which is the point of view of Architect Black, there is small need of any law at all. Let every man build upon any piece of property that he may happen to own, whatever the size of the building necessary to bring him the desired return. One hundred years ago we had little if any regulation, and as a result we have here in New York City in our six-story tenements south of Fourteenth Street—the darkest and most unhealthy buildings that have ever been erected in this country.

Today these depreciated buildings cover valuable land which is badly needed for a better use; but the development of this blighted area is held back because the whole neighborhood choked itself eighty years ago, when the short-


YARD:
1901 LAW NOMINAL MINIMUM- 12'-0" DEEP
AS BUILT - 70% COVERAGE LIMIT - 15'-6" "
DWELLINGS LAW MINIMUM- 15'-0" "
YARD
INNER COURT
1901 LAW NOMINAL 12'-x 24'
AS BUILT- 70% COVERAGE RULE INCREASES SIZE TO: 12'-6" x 35'-0"
DWELLINGS LAW NOMINAL MINIMUM: 15'- x 24'
20% REDUCTION ALLOWS 12' x 30'
LOT. 60' x 100'-5"
BUILDING: 60' HIGH.
STREET

A plan of a 60-foot-wide and 60-foot-high building built under the 1910 law. The 70-per-cent coverage rule requires courts in buildings of this size to be made larger than the minimum sizes prescribed by law. Neither the courts nor the yards shown in this plan could be made smaller unless the remaining courts or yards were enlarged. Under the proposed dwellings law a 60-foot building of this type might have a slightly shallower yard and smaller and narrower courts.

sighted men who developed it thought they were being practical.

If we are to relax our restrictions which are designed to prevent the abuse of land, or if we are to have no restriction at all, which is only the policy of the commission carried one step further, then there will be no help for us unless we can compel every person who erects a building to own it, and manage it for twenty years. Under such compulsion, there would be no escape through unloading an uneconomic building by a quick sale. Then there would be less talk about crowding as much as possible on to a piece of land, and more thought would be given to producing buildings which would hold their value. The present Tenement House Law (1901) is not perfect; it has been amended many times. It has certain shortcomings which are well known to all New Yorkers:

1. The main cornice line built solidly along 60-foot streets at the 90-foot level and along 100-foot streets at the 150-foot level, overshadows the street and creates unfit living conditions in the lower stories. The commission offers no relief. It adds additional stories above the present cornice height with no thought of dropping the cornice line.

2. Rear yards which are not required to be more than 15 feet wide for buildings 90 feet high, nor 20 feet wide for buildings 150 feet high, are inadequate. The commission has finally come to the point of view that the light angle must be improved but the increases in court widths proposed are inadequate and ineffective when the increased height is considered.

3. Outer courts on the lot line which are not required to be more than 6 feet wide for a 60-foot building, nor 8 feet wide for a 90-foot building, nor 10 feet wide for a 150-foot building, are inadequate. The increases proposed by the commission are inadequate.

4. The 1901 Tenement House Law permits the building of a solid blanketing wall upon the lot line limited only by the depth of the rear yard and a height equal to one and one-half times the width of the street. Solid lot-line walls create a very bad condition. This is true of both tall fireproof buildings and of lower non-fireproof structures. The commission proposes no relief for present conditions, but it is to be complimented upon adopting the principles of a lot line set back at least at a height of one and one-half times the width of the street. The lot line set-back should apply at a lower level.

5. Inner courts under the present law are inadequate for high buildings. What the commission proposes represents a retrogression both for low and for high buildings, but the recommendations are particularly dangerous for high buildings.

Taken all in all, what the commission proposes to do is dangerous to the welfare of the city. Under the guise of increasing the size of courts and yards it lays the foundations for the relaxing of established standards. The gains in width of courts and yards is measured in inches. The increase in height recommended is 33⅓ per cent exclusive of consideration of the tower. The increase in bulk exceeds 20 per cent.

Better conditions would be created by changing less than twenty words in the 1901 law. By eliminating the words "and doing their cooking on the premises," from section 2, the evasion of the law by future apartment hotels would be impossible. By adding the words "at any level" before the phrase "wider or larger courts," where it occurs in section 171, and in the same section by adding the words, "at such level" after the phrase "shall govern," the intent of the Tenement House Law would be reestablished in making local ordinances govern court and yard sizes wherever they set conditions better than the minimum set by the Tenement House Law.

There are many wise and sensible provisions in the recommendations of the commission, but they are none of them so immediately necessary that the city cannot wait for them until the public and the spokesmen for the real-estate interests can agree upon a law which means progress in the establishing of decent and reasonable standards and not a retrogression.

A Tenement House Law for the Rich

By CLARENCE S. STEIN

IN 1885 the New York Tenement House Commission reported as a public menace twenty-three tenement houses "covering 100 per cent of the lot and at the same time situated in the middle of the block" in which "the bedrooms are totally dark with no ventilation whatever." Forty years afterward the records of the Tenement House Department showed that fourteen of these buildings were still occupied for residential purposes. In some of the bed-rooms that were wholly dark, a window has been opened into a vent a yard square which offers no light and but little ventilation. There are, in most of these four-story buildings, no more than two toilets for the common use of all the families. There are at present thousands of similar dwelling places in New York City.

Periodically since 1837, the vile conditions of the old New York tenements have been reported and as a result restrictive legislation has been enacted. And yet thousands of families still live in dark, ill-ventilated, unsanitary, unsafe tenements. The Tenement House law of 1901 was the result of another attempt to improve the condition of the poor. It set a new and a higher standard for tenements constructed thereafter. But the old railroad and dumbbell tenements that fell far below this standard were accepted. The law required certain minor changes, but the houses are still unsanitary, unsafe, unwholesome living places. It is still possible for an eminent authority, such as Barry Parker, who has visited the houses of the poor in various parts of Europe and North and South America, to say: "The conditions of life in any slums I have ever seen are better than they are in the slums of New York."

After twenty-seven years the legislature of the state of New York is asked to pass a new tenement-house law. The purpose of the enactment of this multiple-dwellings bill is set forth in article 1, section 2, as follows:

> It is hereby declared that intensive occupation of dwelling sites, overcrowding of dwelling-rooms, inadequate provision for light and air, and insufficient protection against and defective provision for escape from fire, and improper sanitation of dwellings are a menace to the health, safety, morals, welfare and reasonable comfort of the citizens of the state; and that the establishment and maintenance of proper housing standards requiring sufficient light, air, sanitation and protection from fire hazards are essential to the public welfare.

The purpose of this law apparently is not only to prevent

Speculating in Homes

By Alfred E. Smith

THE lack of wholesome and proper housing for moderate-income families is the most thoroughly investigated social condition with which we are attempting to deal. In New York City we began inquiring into this subject almost one hundred years ago. As recently as 1925, we were still investigating. All of these studies disclosed the undisputed fact that the building of homes for wage-earners has been looked upon in the past as an enterprise conducted like any other business in which the element of speculative profit is the compelling force. The progress that has been made in the last few years, the gains which this book records, are attributable to the growing conviction that the building of homes for wage-earners is a matter of vital public interest and should not be left to the chances of speculative business. But until this movement has grown to much greater proportions, it will be impossible to rebuild the congested tenement areas of our great cities which continue throughout the years to be a menace to the health and morals of the country.—*From the introduction to The New Day in Housing, by Louis E. Pink (John Day, $3.50).*

the future erection of buildings of the type described as a menace. The existing law does that and has done so for twenty-seven years. Quite apparently the above refers to the old-law tenements which still house about 40 per cent of the families living in apartment houses. These are mainly the families of the lower-income group, among whom are those who make use of the United Neighborhood Houses. So the Housing Committee of the United Neighborhood Houses has studied the proposed law to see what it does to improve the condition of those houses that are really "a menace to the health, safety, morals, welfare and reasonable comfort of the citizens of the state." These are the old-law tenements. The committee finds that in regard to these buildings the proposed law does nothing or next to nothing. For this law proposes no means of making light and air adequate in these houses; it does not make adequate provision for escape from fire, and its enactment will not secure proper sanitation in these houses.

The commission that framed the law of 1901 insisted on certain improvements in the old houses—too little, but at least something. They should have done away with dark inside rooms, borrowing light and air from other rooms or from foul, disease-spreading shafts. They should have done away with the traps of wooden stairs in combustible stairways directly connected with cellars. They should have insisted on safe fire-escapes. They probably would have, if they had been able to foresee the great number of deaths—most of the deaths from fire in apartments—that resulted from their neglect. They should have asked for separate toilets for each apartment instead of public toilets on dark shafts. But to their credit we can say that they did much to improve conditions, perhaps as much as public opinion would permit. The present commission, on the other hand, is proposing practically no improvements.

When the few physical changes in the old-law houses called for in this proposed act are made, a large part of the rooms will still have no outside means of ventilation; the stairways will not be protected from fire; the fire-escapes will not serve as a safe means of escape; there will be no privacy or safety from disease in the toilets.

Consciousness of the guilt of the public for permitting the continuation of the conditions in the New York slums has grown since 1901; and yet this new bill proposes fewer improvements than were asked for twenty-seven years ago. In 1901 they may have thought that time would deal effectively with the problem of the antiquated house. But we know better. Obsolescence and rate of demolition since then offer no verification of their hope. At the rate that the old-law buildings have been destroyed since 1901, it would take a hundred years or so to get rid of the old-law houses. It is true that in certain sections of the city, during the last few years, many of the worst apartments have been vacated. But the houses still stand and may again be overcrowded in times of housing shortage, as they were for years after the War. Now is the best time to make it impossible for this contingency ever to arise again.

The United Neighborhood Houses, in order to put teeth into this law and make it serve its purpose, propose that the following be added:

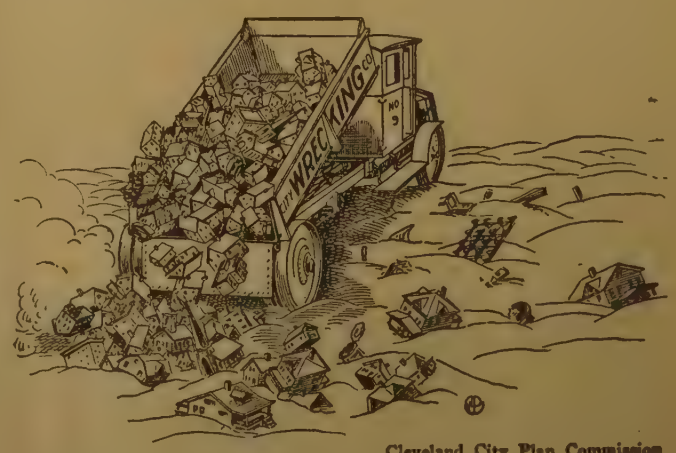
After the year 1935, all tenements built before 1879 not fulfilling the following requirements shall be declared unfit for human habitation:

Light and ventilation: All rooms shall have direct exterior light either from the street, the yard or an outer court or shaft of minimum size under the new law.

Sanitation: There shall be a toilet in every apartment.

Fire protection:
1. No vertical ladders shall be permitted on fire-escapes.
2. Staircases shall be made fire retarding, with kalamein doors.
3. There shall be no inside stairs to cellar or basement.

The investment required to make these changes would be so great that it is apparent that what the United Neighborhood Houses are really asking is that, after 1935, these houses shall be used no longer for human habitation. This does not seem a drastic requirement when one considers that the owners will have derived an income from their use as living places for over fifty-five years—and during all that time they have been below the housing standards accepted by the community. If we are ever to clean up the rotten conditions of New York's old tenements a beginning must certainly be made. We have surely had experience enough to know that restriction of future construction will not do it.



Cleveland City Plan Commission

Waste in city building

We have waited fifty years for the natural course of demolition to rid the city of the worst of these houses. Apparently if we leave it to the owners of these houses, it will take fifty to one hundred years to free us from all the old-law tenements.

The United Neighborhood Houses are asking at the present time for legislation that will affect only the railroad tenements which were built before 1879. Of course the dumbbell apartments erected between that year and 1901 should also in time be made decent places in which to live or they should be destroyed. But the number of these is so great that it seems too drastic to suggest that all this be done before 1935; whereas, compared with the total number of houses in this great city or even with the number erected each year, the number of inhabited apartments in railroad tenements is not really great. The best available statistics show that there were 100,000 of these apartments in railroad tenements in 1900. Surely 20 per cent have since been demolished, which would leave some 80,000. Vacancies in the old-law tenements were 7.82 per cent a year ago. This means that there are probably 10 per cent now. So that even if action were taken to close these houses at once, only about 70,000 families would be affected. But it is proposed that six years' time be allowed for the rehousing of these families. That certainly is sufficient time for private initiative or public bodies working under the State Housing law (with whatever amendments may be needed) either to replace the homes which would thus be put out of use for this group directly, or to erect enough new houses to create vacancies for these families. Surely it is time that this community not only set up a standard of decency and safety for the well-to-do, but that it do something to protect those who can do least to protect themselves.

The Showman Answers Back[1]

By DON CARLE GILLETTE

THE carnival business, like any legitimate enterprise, is fundamentally governed by the law of supply and demand. There are good shows and there are bad shows, just as there are high-quality and inferior-quality shoes, because they all have a market. Unfortunately, the critic of the carnival exercises a different attitude toward this outdoor entertainment from what a person would toward shoes. No one would think of taking the instance of a cheap shoe as indicating that all shoes are of poor quality, yet the carnival critic points his finger at a bad carnival as typical of all outdoor shows.

A restricted knowledge of the show business is largely responsible for these blunders, which have done so much harm to showmen who do not deserve it. Civic leaders, reformers and the public in general, for the most part, have an entirely wrong conception of the carnival industry. They apparently do not know that the leading organizations in this field represent investments of from $50,000 to $200,000; that most of them travel by their own steel trains of anywhere from fifteen to fifty cars; that without a carnival midway, the great state fairs and expositions of the country, to say nothing of the county fairs and other events, would nearly all fail, and that the carnival not only furnishes amusement but stimulates local business wherever it plays.

It is a matter of regret, of course, that the itinerant nature of the carnival has allowed opportunities for certain undesirable practices which have been utilized by the unprincipled element. But this is not characteristic of the carnival alone. There are racketeers in almost every business. Without attempting to substantiate or apologize for the objectionable features operated by the lower class of carnivals, it may be said that showmen are no better and no worse than their working environment makes them.

Admitting for the sake of argument, that there are carnival men who, in deliberate defiance of enacted laws, would try to operate devices or to conduct shows that are undesirable, there still remains the fact that these men could not carry on their traffic if the laws were fully enforced by those invested with authority. This is not saying that the law-breaking showman is excusable. But the grafting local official, who allows the crooked showman to operate, is even more to blame. Here is where the supply and demand comes in. So long as there are city officials, committees and auspices who will permit, encourage, and even demand amusement attractions with unfair games of chance or skill, and questionable attractions, there will be a class of showmen to supply that demand.

Few showmen ever take it upon themselves to go contrary to the law unless they know the authorities are with them. They always know, before reaching a town, just what is allowed there and what is barred. If the mayor or police or other officials signify their willingness (for a consideration, of course) to let the carnival operate as it pleases, some showmen, it must be admitted, will take advantage of that attitude. But if the authorities give warning that no crooked or questionable features will be tolerated, the carnival will abide by that verdict. No sensible showman will defy the law and run the risk of having his date cancelled and his show tied up—resulting in a loss too great for most shows to stand. So, any time a crooked or objectionable feature is found along a midway, it is almost a certainty that some local power has authorized it—and is being paid for the privilege.

OFTEN the "grift," as these undesirable features are generally called, is forced on a carnival against the wishes of the show-owner. Many mayors and constables, upon asking a showman if he carries certain games and receiving a negative reply with the remark that such games are against the law, will declare, "I'm the law here, and you either do as I say or I'll close you up." In the face of this ultimatum, the carnival puts on its games of chance, games of skill and whatever else has been called for. And later, if any of the natives complain of having been trimmed, the whole blame is thrown on the show. If the law were strictly and uniformly enforced, the immediate arrest and confiscation of "grift" shows would put an end to them in a short time.

Is it not plain, therefore, that the root of the situation lies with the local authorities? Indeed it is not an easy problem to grapple with. In case of trouble, the city officials will deny any complicity, and the show people—fearful of

[1] See The Seamy Side of Carnivals, Survey Midmonthly, October 15, 1928.

future consequences—obviously will not dare to divulge that they paid privilege money to local office-holders. Consequently the reform and purification bodies are unable to get at the real sources—and they end up by throwing all the blame on the carnival.

Another troublesome factor, aside from the different attitude of different city officials, is the lack of uniformity in laws and local ordinances. Games permitted in one state are barred in another. Different communities have different ordinances. It might even happen that games which are perfectly legitimate are prohibited, while devices that are almost generally known to be unfair to the players are allowed in the same town. At one moment a city administration may be against carnivals in general or certain features carried by carnivals, while the next political group to enter office will kick off the lid and demand everything.

Basically, the carnival is a form of amusement with such a universal appeal that it is entitled to a respected position. Just go down any midway when the crowds are out in force, watch the radiantly joyful expression on their faces, give a little thought to how much wholesome outdoor fun the folks are getting at small cost—and the amusement that even those who are pennileess may derive from merely walking around the midway, listening to the ballyhoos—and it will not be difficult for the unprejudiced mind to realize that the carnival fulfills a creditable function.

There is a growing tendency among carnival men themselves to eliminate any and all games, concessions and shows that are apt to cause controversy. In many cases these eliminations must be arbitrary, because as already suggested concessions objected to in one town are considered desirable in other places. But the carnival owner is intent on doing whatever the local authorities desire, no matter what inconvenience he may be caused by meeting the changing opinion of what is legitimate and what is not. Even the "grifters" have found—during the last few seasons—that the public is becoming thoroughly educated to unfair games. These rackets are meeting a natural death for the simple reason that they no longer find enough suckers to patronize them.

From the sociological and moral viewpoint, while the trend of popular magazines, newspapers, movies and stage attractions has been strongly in the direction of sex and crime subjects, the outdoor-amusement business has remained essentially clean. More than that, it has been improved to a remarkable extent in the last few years and, even at its worst, the ten-cent or twenty-five-cent gambling games of hokum shows do not have the pernicious influence that is spread about by the highly suggestive sex and crime blurbs.

Outdoor showmen are among the most oppressed individuals anywhere. The big demands made upon them for free passes, the exorbitant prices they are charged for license, light, provisions, and the abuses that are hurled at them on almost any provocation, are enough to arouse any self-respecting worker to some form of retaliation. But show people, as a class, are tolerant and forbearing. In fact, as a group, they are downright meek and humble. Their itinerant nature also makes it difficult for them to defend themselves against unjust attacks. A more sympathetic attitude on the part of carnival critics, coupled with consistent law enforcement by the local authorities, would clear up and clean up the carnival situation in a short time.

Courtesy American Library Assn.

MILLIONS of city people—nearly 3,500,000 of them to be exact—are without public-library service, according to a recent compilation of the American Library Association. Yet their lack is small compared to that of the people in small towns and the open country, four-fifths of whom are without access to public libraries. More than a third of the counties of the United States have no public library within their boundaries, and in seven states there is no state leadership to promote and unify library extension. As a solution for rural needs, endorsed by the National Grange, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and other representative bodies, the association recommends county libraries, supported by taxes, located in the county seat or some other central point and maintaining branches and stations in post offices, stores, community buildings, grange halls and residences. "Book automobiles" or miniature libraries on wheels may be maintained to carry the books to and from the central station. Los Angeles County, Cal., has such a system which serves its 400,000 country people; Burlington County, N. J., with a central building and 135 branches, distributes not only books but pictures, films and phonograph records as well. In all some 230 counties have tax-supported public libraries. A recent publication by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Libraries (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1559) tells of the ways in which many rural communities are working, through public or voluntary effort or both, to realize the modern idea of a library—"a service of books rather than a storehouse of books," while the American Library Association, 86 E. Randolph St., Chicago, offers advice in library extension and practical handbooks and leaflets for rural leaders.

"PLANS 68-story Building in Midtown." Whether civic pride or consternation on the part of the citizens greeted this headline recently in a New York paper depended on the reader's point of view. A new building 808 feet high—higher than the Woolworth building—property and structure to cost $14,000,000, is to rise in the Grand Central district. Certainly a feat of engineering, this. But what say the city-planning engineers? Forty-second street, one of the boundaries of the Grand Central Station, is already over-intensively built up; traffic facilities are taxed beyond their limits; pedestrians cross the street at their peril. With the completion of this new giant structure, additional thousands of human beings will be poured into the thoroughfare at the end of each working day. Must buildings reach the heavens before a limit is put on their heights? Present zoning laws may to some extent insure light, but unless the benefits are somehow extended to prevent unlimited density of population, it reminds one of an ordinance that might have been written in the days of Alice in Wonderland.

MANAGER Maintains Married Men Make Most of Minds, lilts the alliterative caption of an item in a recent issue of Men of New York, the bulletin of the New York City Y.M.C.A., telling of the marital state of the students enrolled in an institute of accountancy and commerce conducted by the Twenty-third Street branch of that organization. While evening students in the institute represent an age range of 15 to 51, and geographical origins including 31 states, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of young married men, who now number 22 per cent. It appears, according to the director of the institute, that married men, who "come face to face with enlarged responsibilities in life," have a greater appreciation of the value of further training than their bachelor brothers.

Adult Schools in the Mountains

By MARY LINDSEY HOFFMAN

THE Opportunity School is the latest effort of Berea College to share her life with the people of the Southern mountains. It grew out of the experience of the social-service director, Helen Dingman. Her job takes her through the hills, largely by horse and mule back, for half the year, the other half being spent in teaching in the college. In visiting the homes and schools of former Berea students who have returned to work among their own people, Miss Dingman came across one after another older person who spoke with longing of his desire to learn something about the going world. In Berea was the equipment, the faculty and the good-will—why not?

So in 1925 Berea's first experiment in adult education was started. More accurately it should be said the first experiment in short-term schools for adults, for of course many of Berea's students every year are adults. But here is offered a chance to those who can perhaps never leave home or work for long periods, but who can get the inspiration and soul-stretching experience of a concentrated dose of education in the three or four weeks of the course.

The basis of the plan is the Danish folk highschool idea, adapted to mountain conditions. During its first years some students who were registering for the second semester in the beginning of school at Berea, known as the Foundation Junior-High School, have been admitted to the course and have been greatly helped, becoming acclimated to school life, so that they were much better able to go on with students who had had the first semester's work. The first year the whole number, including these second-semester prospects, was twenty-three. Last year that number came for the Opportunity School alone. And this year these regular students will be helped through a special class in the Foundation school itself and the Opportunity group will meet separately.

This growth may not seem impressive. There has been no attempt to make it so. The director has been content to let the development be natural. The advertising has been by word of mouth rather than by a "campaign." These people came often from remote "hollers" or villages where conservative traditions make such an effort as that of actually getting oneself together and leaving family and work for nothing but education nothing short of heroic. Although the cost is only fifteen dollars for board, room and tuition—even fifteen dollars is sometimes very hard to "come by". Such a growth seems very good to those who know mountain conditions.

Miss Dingman has just returned from four months' study of the Danish folk highschools and the adaptations in Norway, Finland, and Sweden, and is more than ever convinced that the idea is beautifully fitted to the needs of these mountain folk. As in the Danish schools, there are no entrance requirements, no examinations and no grades. The method is by "the living word," in the fine Danish expression. This "living word" is spoken by friendly members of the Berea faculty in informal lectures and conferences. Such subjects as history, geography, sociology, and Bible are presented—three or four periods for each subject every week of the three-weeks' term. Any who want more detailed instruction in arithmetic or English are helped individually or in smaller groups. Naturally the fields of home economics and agriculture are of first importance to these students. Here Berea has much to offer. In addition to buildings excellently equipped for both subjects, there are "country homes" where girls are putting into practice the ideas of good management and dietetics they learn in class and laboratory; and in the farm, dairy, forest, sheep barn, hog barn, and poultry yard the new ideas are seen to be producing results. All these projects the students in the Opportunity School visit frequently during their stay at Berea.

JUST as in the Danish schools, the values of group living and friendly contacts are found of the greatest importance. The group meets for all regular lectures in a homelike room, with fireplace and beautiful pictures. They have their meals together and the value of the lectures is doubled for many of them by this chance to talk it all over afterwards with the friendly group. Lantern slides, travel talks, and other stimulating forms of mental refreshment are also offered. But the great thing that binds all hearts together is the singing. To the already rich store of mountain ballads are added songs of other kinds, certain favorites being called for until they become a real possession for always to them all. A little coaching improves the quality of the singing, and now and then one of the group shows such interest in learning to lead

Southern mountain cabin. Woodcut by J. J. Lankes

singing that he spends all his spare hours beating time and reading notes.

Perhaps two sketches from the note-book of the director will give the best idea of the age, condition, and response of these students to their opportunity:

It took J—(19 years old) three days to reach Berea from his home more than forty miles from the railroad. On account of the floods, he traveled the first twelve miles in a row boat, landing on the court-house steps in his county seat. The next day, by jolt wagon and auto truck he made the thirty miles to the first town on the railroad, where he spent his second night. Thoroughly exhausted, the next morning when his train reached Berea at 2:27 A.M. he was asleep and was carried on to the next town. None enjoyed the sociability of the Opportunity School more than J—. He arrived at the room as soon as the door was opened and spent most of his free time with the group. He was a constant questioner in the lectures and discussions, especially in science, which opened up new worlds to him.

A preacher and a farmer, and at the time in charge of the farm and grounds of a school and community center in the mountains, Mr. P— (42 years old) proved to be one of the most earnest of the older students of the group. His interest in education and the progress of his own community brought him to us with a mind open and eager for all he could get in three weeks. Because of his belief in Sunday schools he had been put out of the Primitive Baptist fold. His liberality of mind was a constant surprise to the lecturers. He prepared while here the outline of a talk he was going to give to stir up more interest in the Opportunity School in his community. Word has recently come that he is giving the Bible course he had at Berea to a group of school teachers in his county.

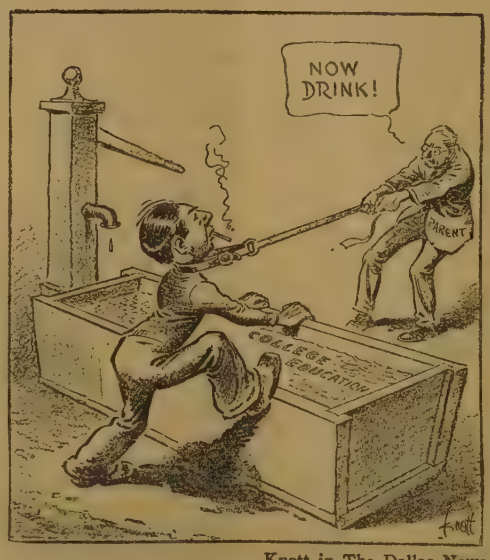
Others in the group have been young miners, teachers, mission workers, mothers of families, girls who have never known anything but hard work in the fields, telephone operators, and a store keeper in Berea.

An interesting outgrowth of the Opportunity School has come about through the request, so urgent as to be a demand, from a student in the 1926 session, that his own community have an Opportunity School of its own. The experiment was tried during the winter of 1927, and was so successful that this year two other such extension schools were held. It amounts to taking Berea, or a taste of it, to those who cannot come to Berea. A group of faculty members, with experience in similar work on the campus, spent Thursday to Monday in the community, repeating on a small scale the program of the larger Opportunity School. Men, women, and children attend three sessions a day, cheerfully traveling the long mountain miles back and forth twice each day in order to do the chores morning and evening, and return for the evening session. The field thus opened up is a vast one, involving many problems, but there is no doubt that here is yet another challenge to Berea to make richer lives for the people of the southern mountains.

College or Kindergarten?

By JOSEPH K. HART

THE charge of the brigade of light on the colleges and universities continues. Veblen, Leacock, Kirkpatrick, Munro, Meiklejohn, Morgan and others have "said their say." Now comes Max McConn, erstwhile registrar and philosopher without portfolio at the University of Illinois, now dean of Lehigh University, with the latest questionings of the ways of the learned. In College or Kindergarten,[1] he pertinently asks the college and university authorities of the land what they want and what they are trying to do: "If you want a college," he asks, "why don't you build a college? If you want a kindergarten, why do you not change the name of the present institution and quit kidding yourselves?"



Knott in The Dallas News

Leading him to the water is only half of it

In fourteen keen chapters Mr. McConn carries the argument into the enemies'—that is the kindergartners'—territory. The chapter titles tell the story: What is the college for? Who ought to go to a real college? The problem of selection. What should be taught? How should it be taught? How should they live? Coeducation. How about activities? Athletics. Who ought to be the professors? Who ought to rule the college? The physical plant. Is it practicable? The doctrine follows the outline to the bitter, or sweet, end. We may consider a few turns in the argument.

The college is where it is today because college men and women are timid people. They are timid because the college selects thinkers rather than doers. Thinkers contemplate change, but shrink from undertaking it, even from accepting it.

Three diverse purposes struggle for dominance in the modern American college, to-wit: the bread-and-butter purpose; the super-kindergarten purpose; the culture purpose. The first of these is invidious and differential, attempting to give to a favored few an unfair and prejudicial advantage in the economic struggle. The second is typically American: it provides a way of taking care of groups of "older babies, who have progressed, in their amusements, from rattles to rah-rahs." Their parents have money, and are proud to pay to have these super-kindergartners taken care of for four difficult years. The third of these purposes is the real purpose of any real college: "the transmission of culture—of knowledge and beauty of understanding, and a delight in these things and in their uses in the world."

What shall be done with these three existent purposes and

[1] College or Kindergarten, by Max McConn. The New Republic, Inc. 275 pp. Price $1.00.

with the groups that are cared for by these three types of "education?" Bread-and-butter is all right, but bread-and-butter ought to pay for themselves, not be paid for by the public. The super-kindergartners are human beings, too: "We can't expect all of them to be intellectually gifted merely because Dad has cleaned up in Wall Street." Moreover, "they are all dressed up and have no place else to go," but to college. They have to go somewhere; they have to be taken care of, since they can't take care of themselves, even though their dads do have money. "The very best that can be done for them should be done." They need to go to colleges specially for their own types: These colleges should be located in rural regions at some distance from large cities. "Its campus should be attractively landscaped, and its buildings collegiate-Gothic, tastefully draped with ivy, and displaying plenty of marble and bronze and carved wood and leaded glass. It should of course have ample stadia and gymnasiums and lavish equipment of playing fields for every kind of sport; together with handsome dormitories and a series of club buildings to furnish numerous social centers, with facilities for all imaginable kinds of 'activities.' For it is my mature, considered conviction that athletic sports and other 'activities' should constitute the essential core of the curriculum and discipline of such a college." That is to say, it should be a true "super-kindergarten."

As for the culture purpose of the college, that is almost obsolete, in the older generation, in the alumni, and to a large extent in the faculties. But it is "recrudescent in the newer generation, and is still, therefore, a thing to be reckoned with." The real college of the future will have this culture purpose, and it will have nothing to offer any person who comes for any other purpose.

All this means that students must be carefully selected for their intellectual interests, without maudlin pity for those excluded, and without devastating sentimentalities about the "democracy of learning," or "cross-sections of America." And the faculties should be selected quite as ruthlessly. They should be men of vast scholarship who can impart their knowledge skillfully. "A lecturer whose total annual job should be to give a limited number of lectures could be expected to make each one of them a work both of scholarship and art—and nothing less than that is worth having."

The real college will be coeducational.

There will be "some fair development of activities—including athletics—but kept in due subordination to studies, not by faculty restrictions, but by the comparatively lesser interest of the students themselves."

There is much more that might be said about the argument of this book, but the reader must accept some responsibilities in this world. Even a reviewer can't do all the work. And some space must be taken for the reviewer's own animadversions. Here is a book that ought to start something. It is full of dynamite, and ought to produce some explosions. But it is not likely there will be a single explosion. For the same reason that made it quite unnecessary for Mr. Hoover to pay any attention to Mr. Smith in the recent campaign, the college and university authorities will feel no need to pay any attention to Mr. McConn. God and the glacial drift are on their side. Mr. McConn suggests that the colleges and universities apply some of their famous product—the stuff that made, say, Harvard famous, namely, intelligence—to the solution of their own internal problems. It can't be done! There is much intellection on college campuses these days, and not a little emoting. But it is not in the academic tradition to act!

A School That Is a League of Nations

By PETER MANNICHE

THE International People's College at Elsinore, Denmark, was founded in 1921 as a link in the chain of endeavors to build a bridge between the nations. The thought came to me when I was a student during the World War, and as early as 1916 I had prepared the plans by interviewing Quakers, political leaders including Snowden, Lansbury, Arnold Rowntree, and English university men such as Scott Holland, L. P. Jacks, A. L. Smith—all of whom, at that time, had not been caught up in the general war spirit, and seized this opportunity of supporting a plan which could take effect as soon as the war was over. They thought that Denmark was specially suitable for the plan because it was a small, neutral country and because of its central position an ideal place for students of different European countries to meet together. Furthermore, Denmark, was the first country which had successfully carried through a system of education for adults, the Grundtvigian folk highschools in the agricultural areas having for over fifty years attracted more than a quarter of the youth of Denmark.

The college began in 1921 under such primitive conditions that there were many who doubted whether it could be continued. A farm, which had been vacant for ten years, was bought with most of the money which had been collected, and sixteen students from different classes and different countries worked with the teachers to put the buildings, garden and fields in a suitable condition to receive a larger number of students when the school year proper began. In return for their work these students received educational instruction for two or three hours in the afternoons.

After six months the college was able to begin to realize its program, to give popular instruction, adapted to its international character, in the hope that the daily fellowship and cooperation would throw disagreements into the shade and create an international solidarity of understanding.

During the first year there were twenty-four students, two from America, three from England, one from Scotland, one from Poland, three from Germany, three from Austria and the rest from Denmark. The composition was sufficiently international to test the pedagogical possibilities of such a college. In spite of the fact that the tuition was very fragmentary during the first years and the college was unable to fulfill its program fully, we succeeded in creating a harmony between the diverse elements represented. This was attained in three ways: songs and music; manual work; language tuition.

Long before the sudents could understand one another

when speaking, they understood one another, when singing. Every evening, when they had returned from their work in field and garden, we gathered round the coffee table and out came the guitars and mandolins. The first impressions of the "foreigners" were formed in the friendly atmosphere created by German wander songs, Danish folk songs and English student songs.

Later on the manual work became the most important link. Manual work does not need many words and yet it reveals what a man is worth better than do words. During the toil of creating the external frame of the future school, the students became more intimate and the feeling of fellowship rose as the work grew. Of course, in the long run, language tuition became the most important means through which the students learned to understand one another. The study of languages was carried on with such zeal that eventually almost all the students could follow a lecture in English and write essays in connection with it.

With headquarters at the famous Kronborg Castle, the World Conference on the New Education will be held at Elsinore, in Helsingör, Denmark, this summer. Registration closes March 1, and the eyes of many American teachers are already turning toward the beautiful old town on the Danish coast. Conference delegates will have opportunity to visit the International People's College, and to appraise for themselves the application of Grundtvigian principles of adult education to the problem of international understanding, described by its director, Dr. P. Manniche.

The critical first year passed and we set to work to bring into action the Grundtvigian program of the school. The International People's College became "personal in method, individualistic in principle, and ethical in its aim."

The personal method maintains itself in the close contact between teachers and students and the emphasis on the "spoken word" through lectures and study circles. The spoken word was to Grundtvig "the living word," because an inspired speech, a hearty laugh, or an indignant protest are expressions of the present life, while the written word is after all, only a memory of past words and experiences.

THE school is individualistic in principle inasfar as it adapts itself to the standpoint of individual students and arranges its curriculum in such a way that they can choose the subjects which specially interest them. In the Grundtvigian folk highschools, the history of society and literature is of special significance. Likewise, at the International People's College, these subjects take a prominent position, more attention being paid, however, to the history of the great nations of the world and to the comparative history of literature than is the case in the ordinary Danish folk highschool. A subject like geography is of increased interest because the students themselves bring messages from the foreign countries to their comrades, and, of course, the teaching of foreign languages is facilitated when the students are able to learn by conversation as well as from text books.

The subject of international relations has been made an important part of the program, especially during the summer term from April 20 to July 10. It is usual at our school, as at other Danish highschools, for the students to stay at the college for one winter only (November 1—April 1) or one summer term only.

In the Grundtvigian highschools the most important part of the task of teaching history is to answer the questions put by the young people. What is the purpose of life? Why are we here? To these questions history replies. History is not a meaningless mass of events but a living continuity; it is the story of the evolution of mankind. History, therefore, we believe provides the best teaching for the individual.

In this way the Grundtvigian highschool becomes ethical in its purpose. It is a school for life, trying to unite the Christian and the human in such a way that it bridges the gap which is often found between an intellectual education which, without having any permanent hold at all, has emancipated itself from Christianity, and a pietistic Christianity which has often become inhuman. Also, here, the International People's College builds on the traditions of the Grundtvigian highschool in trying to help the students find their bearings in their endeavor to solve the new social and international problems which the World War has made so pressing.

In the attempt to compare the International People's College with the ordinary Danish highschool, it is necessary to point out the pedagogical difficulties which will arise at any international school because of the very great differences in the viewpoints and temperament of the students. The language difficulty is not the worst barrier, even when it necessitates the employment of teachers who possess such a great gift of languages that they can speak "livingly" in a foreign tongue.

On the other hand, the differences make each student a teacher. The spontaneous humor and straightforwardness of the English, the rich emotional life of the German with his sense of song and music, the Dane's readiness to help, and the chivalry and tact of the Swedes—all are impressed on the common life and on the individual student.

At the International People's College the Danes have hitherto been in the majority, but in the course of the years there have been more than two hundred Englishmen, Germans, and Swedes at its regular summer and winter courses, and the fortnightly holiday courses held in July and August have been attended by about five hundred non-Danes. The secondary school has gradually become one of the largest highschools in Denmark and, indeed, in Europe.

The school is a league of nations. In the attempt to create harmony in the common life, the individual has to develop such intellectual and ethical qualities as are required in a new and better world ruled in the spirit of cooperation and fellowship.

A Rural School That Is Different

By MARY BLANCHE ROBERTS

PICTURE if you will for a moment the proverbial district school and then come with me to visit Spring Road, a rural demonstration school in Vineland, New Jersey.

It is Monday morning, eight-fifteen or thereabouts. "Good morning, Miss Roberts. I worked and worked last night at home until I've made 'Tommy Tucker' walk just like my own dog, Bozo. Please look, Miss Roberts—I fasten two strings like this, and I work them like this."

Laurence, to the delight of the group of early comers, walked his puppet dog up and down the school-room floor. "Tommy" was only a bit of wood, cardboard and plasticine, but so cleverly had Laurence manipulated the strings that a chorus of "Fine, Larry, he *is* real!" came from his admiring audience.

"On Friday we give our puppet show at the high-school for the benefit of the dental clinic—won't it be fun? But we must work hard to get everything ready."

"My committee has finished the stage. And we have a surprise for the class. We found a splendid book in the library on early Saxon furniture and homes. It's just the thing for our play about Alfred the Great. We'll finish the noisy part of our work before the last bell rings—then we can work in this corner of the room if we have any time to spare in study period."

The bell was the signal for the opening of the school. The Sixth Grader who was chairman announced the program that had been planned by the children for the short morning exercises. Several interesting pictures of Saxon weapons, boats, and so on had been collected by members of the class. The teacher contributed a story of the life of the early Saxons. A brief discussion of the plans for the day followed. A library period was suggested. The children worked quietly in groups discussing the dramatic possibilities of various events in Alfred's life. The teacher acted only as a guide. Finally the children chose the scene where Alfred learns to read the book of Saxon poetry and receives it for his own, and also the scene in the herdswoman's hut where he burns her cakes.

During the language period the groups planned the dialog for the puppet show. I could tell you of the many problems that this class had to meet before the show was actually produced and of how they put to use the crude materials at hand. Rural-school children do not have the elaborate equipment provided by private schools, but mother's paraffin makes beautiful puppet heads if painted with sister's oil paints. One places it on a sunny window-sill at school, to soften enough to model, while one finishes arithmetic. Small bits of wood and tiny staples make active puppets with jointed bodies. Scraps of silk and wool from granny's scrapbag are just the things for costumes. A cast-off velvet piano scarf painted by nimble fingers with bright splashes of color makes a perfect tapestry for the walls of a Saxon home. Alfred's mother was regal with her yellow silken (floss) braids worn in true Saxon style. Round bits of cardboard with a dab of paste on each were all that the angry herdswoman needed when she rescued the burnt cakes from the fire. When a cake dropped from her hand while lifting it from the fire at the first rehearsal, Dickie, with the ingenuity of an older and more skilled puppeteer, worked "Tommy Tucker's" strings so that the dog stuck his inquisitive nose onto the "pasty cake" and thus improvised a clever bit of acting that became part of the real play.

Courtesy Better Health, Syracuse, N. Y.

I could tell you of the feeling of dismay that came over me when I glanced behind the scenes before the highschool performance where the children had placed puppets and stage properties in every available space. "How can you find things when you need them?" I exclaimed.

"Easily, Miss Roberts—each one has planned just what he has to do." And so they had. The show went off beautifully, to the delight of stage managers and audience. In fact, it was such a success that the youngsters were asked to produce it at the Glassboro Normal School. They gave Little Red Riding Hood, with the curtains, as a finished product, and Alfred the Great with the children showing—so the Normal School students could see how the puppet strings were manipulated.

These fifth- and sixth-grade youngsters talked to the senior class with ease and self-possession, answering intelligently the numerous questions asked. They explained their long struggle to make the herald lift his trumpet to his lips naturally and at the same time throw back his head in order to give a full deep blast; and how Little Red Riding Hood was finally enabled to pick up her basket by the aid of a bent pin in her wooden arm. They gave the titles of the numerous books used, naming the authors and publishers.

This is only one phase of our program at Spring Road. I

could tell, too, about the splendid work of the primary grades, where our real foundation is laid. Teachers in this rural school are trying to provide a rich environment where children may gain experience at first hand freely and naturally. Children who are able to describe their activities in a formal class-room at normal school or elsewhere are not bashful, tongue-tied country lads and lassies. The spirit developed through working and planning together on school projects will, we hope, show itself in adult life as that whole-hearted willingness to cooperate so greatly needed today in rural communities. So, too, in these "different" rural schools are being developed other qualities enormously important to country life—initiative, self-reliance, ingenuity, respect for other lands and times, appreciation of libraries, pictures, music, recreation. Here is a modern kind of pioneering, in which the little cross-roads school house is beginning to lead its community toward fuller, more satisfying life.

Letting Johnny Do It

By Robert T. Hill

"A NEW WAY of bringing up Father," is the way Seymour Barnard, director of the People's Institute of Brooklyn, characterizes a plan of the Allied Patriotic Societies of New York to educate parents through their children. He might have added "bringing up Mother" likewise, because any plan of schooling for parents in the home involves mothers even more than fathers.

This plan of education, fostered by the group of organizations known as the Allied Patriotic Societies, is one in which, under direction of the public schools, volunteer or selected children in elementary schools will attempt to teach their parents to speak, read and write English. The leaders in the movement, some three or four years ago, devised a series of lessons which children were to use under the direction of their teachers and principals. The plan, conceived with the highest patriotic motives, aimed to speed up Americanization. It was also thought that this scheme would bring parents and children more closely together in a mutual enterprise and would appreciably close up "gaps of misunderstanding" between parents and children in immigrant homes. The societies also were moved by the knowledge that instructional facilities for adults were insufficient to meet the need. Not finding the lessons altogether satisfactory and wanting to extend the plan, educational authorities in New York set to work on another series. Recently Superintendent William J. O'Shea ordered a trial of the plan on an experimental basis in ten schools under the direction of principals who are in charge of both day and night sessions.

At a hearing on the matter last spring at the Board of Education, presided over by the superintendent of schools, attended by representatives of the Allied Patriotic Societies and several organizations opposing the plan, there was a sharp clash of opinion as to the advisability of projecting it into the schools. Adherents claimed that where the plan had been tried it had been reasonably successful. The opposition insisted that there was no evidence that the scheme was a success and that, moreover, it was both educationally and socially unsound.

Strongest opposition comes from neighborhood teachers, who are daily working in the homes of the foreign-born, from the New York and Brooklyn sections of the National Council of Jewish Women, settlement houses, societies of the foreign-born, women's clubs and such organizations as the Public Education Association, the United Parents' Association and the Council on Adult Education for the Foreign-born.

Protests have been made not only personally but also through letters and in the press, by interested organizations and individuals. The Bureau of Adult Education of the New York State Department of Education is also opposed.

The contest has simmered down—aside from its pedagogical and administrative features—to two questions: Is the project of wholesale teaching of parents by their children educationally sound? Is it not socially dangerous to introduce a "teacher superiority complex" into homes which are already more or less demoralized by conflicts and misunderstanding between foreign-born parents and their Americanized children?

Those who are familiar with conditions today warmly appreciate the high motives of organizations and individuals concerned with the preservation and development of American institutions. They believe also in extending the use of English as the medium for more satisfactory individual, home and community life. They believe, however, that in the long run it is doubtful whether the good that may be accomplished in this way may not be exceeded by the harm that may be suffered through misdirected effort. At best, they think, if the plan is to be given a trial it should be done with utmost care and on a small scale with adequate checking of results.

Leaders in education among the foreign-born suggest: "If it is important for non-English-speaking parents to learn English, should it not be accomplished through trained teachers, mature enough to interpret new customs and conditions as well as to pass on academic skills? If it is socially desirable to weld homes together through the common language of commercial, industrial and social intercourse, is it not incumbent upon American communities to make adequate provision for the kind and amount of educational opportunity which is needed?"

About Schools and Education

PARENTS QUESTIONS. *The Child Study Association, 54 West 74 St., New York. Price, 25 cents.*

Sixteen leaflets, each grappling with some such practical problem as "My child makes a fuss about going to bed—what shall I do?" "My child marks the walls and furniture—what shall I do?" are here bound together in attractive loose-leaf form. The suggested answers were worked out by parents and experts in study groups. A reading list follows each discussion.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF TEACHERS' COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, FOR 1928. *Teachers' College Bulletin, Twentieth Series, No. 1.*

This report contains an interesting and suggestive discussion of "the quantity production of quality in education."

THE RELATION OF EDUCATION AND INCOME. *A study made under the direction of Everett W. Lord, by the Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity, 1050 North Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind. Price, 50 cents.*

A report based on the analysis of 7,396 individual reports on income and education. Median figures rather than averages are used in the tabulations. The study brings forward strong evidence that "every addition to formal education is reflected in increased earning power."

A New Way of Looking at the Five-day Week

By H. S. PERSON

With footnotes by George C. Dent, executive secretary, Society of Engineers, Chicago; Elliott Dunlap Smith, professor of industrial engineering, Yale University; J. Douglas Brown, director of industrial relations section, Princeton University; Paul U. Kellogg, editor, The Survey; George Soule, editor, The New Republic; Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation.

IN three separate conversations during the past six months, three different individuals—a consulting engineer and two industrial executives—have made essentially the same observation to me about the shorter work-week and shorter work-day. "I am not certain," each said. "We shall not have to approach this problem as but one aspect of a larger problem which includes also technological unemployment, group insurance, old-age pensions, and so on."

The coincidence of these observations suggested to me that here is a group of related problems, ordinarily left to social theorists, which is engaging the thought of practical executives. I determined to lay before a group of students for discussion in symposium, certain specific propositions, in declarative form and without numerous desirable qualifications.

A PAPER that held a session of the Taylor Society in discussion far beyond its scheduled closing hour and that drew from these practical and usually unexcited engineers and industrialists such expressions as "amazingly revolutionary," "startling but not crazy," "a perfectly tremendous idea," was one of the high points of the recent annual meeting in New York of this national organization which has its origin in the membership's interest in Frederick W. Taylor's principles of scientific management. We are privileged to give here a slightly compressed version of these "suggestions concerning a more comprehensive approach to such problems as the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week," with excerpts from the discussion showing the general tenor of the comment and criticism. The paper and discussion will be published in full in the bulletin of the society.

The propositions are:

1. The standard length of the unit work period (day or week) should be governed primarily by the maximum amount of work, scientifically determined,[1] that workers can do and thrive under, proper allowance being made for adult education, recreation, and other cultural factors;[2]

2. A substantial portion of the larger social income which results from marked increase in technological efficiency should be handled after the manner of a credit which shall be drawn upon by workers after middle age,[3] when physical capacity and productivity decrease as a result of age and of inflexibility in adjustment to new technological conditions.

Put in a less formal way, just as a provident individual plans to work hard during the earlier part of life so that through income from savings he may enjoy relative independence and comfort during the latter part of life, each generation as a group should so organize the distribution of the social income that individuals collectively may enjoy similar benefits.[4]

Even more simply, instead of at any moment of industrial evolution converting increased social income immediately into a shorter work-week or shorter work-day, which emphasizes *immediate* leisure and spending, a substantial portion of increased social income be converted into *ultimate* leisure, comfort and enjoyment, enhanced in value by the element of *security*.

Or, once again; my proposal means that when, stimulated by great increase of technological efficiency and productivity, we are inclined to rush straight to the immediate benefits of the shorter work-day or shorter work-week, we should stop and consider the problems of old-age unemployment, in part the result of the very improvement in technological methods which have yielded the increased income, and make harmonious and balanced provisions for both at the same time.[5]

My three friends, the engineer and two industrial executives, are typical of American executives generally, and are not accustomed to give much time to theoretical speculations. They are thinking about these problems today, in 1928, as having an important

[1] Who shall be the judge of the proper allowance? J.D.B.

[2] Now I put it up to you as a problem of human nature—if we provide any such system, based on squeezing the maximum primarily on such determinable factors, are we going to allow properly for adult education, recreation and other cultural elements, particularly as it is going to be extraordinarily debatable as to what they are? E.D.S.

[3] Who shall conserve this credit? J.D.B.

[4] Who is going to control this income? We are saying to the worker, "We would like you to forgo a certain amount of either your earned income or earned leisure so you may have it later when you need it most." Naturally, the first answer of the man is, "How do I know I will get it?" E.D.S.

Dr. Person used, I think, the five-day week or shorter hours only as an illustration. When he actually suggests the consideration that each generation as a group should so organize the distribution of the social income that individuals collectively may enjoy the benefits of the individual who plans his whole life span—that is a perfectly tremendous idea. M.V.K.

I think Dr. Smith started out with the wrong premise. I don't think Dr. Person intended that the manufacturer was going to have control of this surplus. I think, as Miss Van Kleeck brought out, that Dr. Person said society would do it, or some organized community. G.C.D.

[5] Isn't it true that modern technology, if it were allowed to accomplish its full promise, would be capable of creating a large enough surplus to give the workers pensions and still as short a working period as any one could desire at a wholesome type of work within an appreciable period? G.S.

bearing on present provision for future policies and practices in those enterprises in which they have managerial or advisory responsibilities.

On the one hand, they have witnessed during recent decades, as a result of significant changes in technological efficiency, a gradual shortening of the work-day and work-week, and more recently, a concomitant substantial increase in wage-rates. They have noted also suggestions on the part of many that still shorter work periods and more leisure would stimulate consuming activities, and therefore would stimulate business.[6] They have of late been reading reports concerning a campaign for the shorter work-week announced by the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor.[7] These are signs that pressure is generating for prompt and complete conversion of the income from greater technological efficiency into shorter work periods and more leisure.

But on the other hand, they have observed in recent years a growing sentiment in favor of unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and other mechanisms for readjustment of the maladjusted, and experiments along these lines, generally in a form which makes them a charge upon industry.

It is their instinct for good managerial workmanship which leads them to appreciate that these are related problems, and to realize that their solutions must be worked out together.[8]

IT happens that they, and an increasing number like them, no longer wait for the compulsion of legislation or custom to force them into reluctant and tardy adjustment to new conditions. They have become accustomed to analyze tendencies, forecast the future and become leaders through voluntary anticipation of new conditions. Furthermore, the educational influence of the management movement has developed in them a tendency to study problems in their relationship, and to attempt their solution as related rather than as isolated problems. Finally, they are among those who believe that there can be too much regulation of industry by law, a tendency which they believe is certain to increase through unrelated, illogical steps if industry does not on its own initiative and with its own ingenuity establish by custom its own regulations and prescriptions, making those by government unnecessary.[9]

Therefore, they are raising the question why unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and the shorter work periods should not be approached as parts of the over-all problem of the complete adjustment of the individual to his industrial society, with the period between the beginning of livelihood activities and death as the major unit in terms of which the solution should be worked out, and the day or the week as only secondary units.[10]

If we disregard the obstacles to change presented by social institutions, the life-span *is* the natural unit in terms of which the individual's adjustment should be conceived; the shorter work period and old-age insurance *are* related problems. If technological increases of productivity are transformed immediately and completely into the benefits of less work and more leisure for the earlier part of a generation's work life, then it is impossible to use the same resources for adequate relief of those who in old age have become maladjusted because of physical infirmity or obsolescence of skill. It is in the first half of the generation's life that it is fresh, strong, plastic, adaptable and highly productive; and in the second half that it is relatively weak, fatigued, inflexible, and non-adaptable to new technological processes.

IT should be kept clearly in mind that the question raised is not whether we should be denied any immediate shortening of the work-day or work-week. The question is whether we should on the one hand, with each marked increase of technological efficiency, immediately shorten, as much as possible, the secondary work periods, and uniformly for all age classes; or whether, on the other hand, there should not be a graduated scale of shortening the secondary work periods so that the length of the work-day or work-week would decrease from a scientifically determined maximum for the younger group to zero for the old-age group, income being provided for all during the entire lifespan.[11]

It is when we take into consideration the obstacles to change presented by established social institutions that we find perplexing difficulty in an affirmative answer to the query of the engineer and the two industrial executives.

Discussion of this proposal would call attention to many things:

That social problems are not approached in the manner implied by the queries; that in adjustment to changing conditions, which is what is meant by solution of its problems, society is opportunistic and follows lines of least resistance, attacking now this problem because the pressure is greatest, and then that problem because the greater pressure has come to be there, and rarely considering any two problems, although generated by the same forces, as related;

That even if society were to attack the problems specified as related problems, any solution along the lines suggested would be impracticable in a capitalistic organization of industry and would be in violation of individual rights and the competitive characteristics of industrial society;[12]

That even if not in violation of the basic characteristics of society as now organized, the mechanics of the solution of the problems along the lines suggested are impracticable; that individuals so differ in physical, mental, personal and other characteristics, and in desires and motivations, that they cannot be provided for by any workable formula; that for instance, some are indolent and incompetent in their

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[6] The five-day week some believe with Ford would create more consumption. It will if the product is one which requires time to enjoy. . . . But there are a multitude of products, and among them the most worth while, which do not require a free Saturday to use—better housing, better clothes, better food, better furniture and above all those things concerned with the shorter work life rather than a shorter work week—preliminary education and old-age security. J.D.B.

[7] If we want the worker not to ask for shorter hours, we must pay some sort of attention to the kind of job he has to do. G.S.

[8] It means that the engineers, the manufacturers, the workers and the whole group in the community have got to think together upon this job of security of life for individuals, just for the reason that no individual can set a mark and say, "The thinking is finished with what I do about it," because if we accept this idea at all that these problems are related one to another and therefore must be considered in relationship, we must accept the idea of larger planning for community life. M.V.K.

[9] There is an instinctive and sound feeling on the part of workers that they must have beside them in their dealing with a great corporation the added strength of the law. . . . In making up the question of reserves for unemployment, old age and so on, it would be well to consider whether or not law, the part of the state in the matter, need be such an adverse thing as some of us may feel. P.U.K.

[10] Isn't there some possibility that perhaps the importance of industry, organized industry, in world affairs will shrink, that we will go on making goods that are to be bought in less and less time, and that the leisure of the workers will be employed in making things for their own satisfaction, and also developing all kinds of new handicrafts? G.S.

[11] If we are going to see this employe abstracted throughout his life, let's not consider what his present earning is doing to his future pocketbook, but what his present experience is doing to his future capacity to live. E.D.S.

[12] So long as labor says, "We will not trust the manufacturer to do anything;" so long as the manufacturer says, "Keep the union out of my plant;" so long as politicians say, to win votes, "We promise that the state will have nothing to do with industry," we are ruling our lives by formula instead of really facing our problems and working them out. M.V.K.

younger period of life, and others energetic, skillful and productive in old age; that the administration for the group, of whatever would be the equivalent of an individual's fund of savings to be drawn upon in old age, presents insurmountable difficulties; that the entire machinery of our industrial processing would be thrown out of gear.

All such objections appear to have validity. Yet for several reasons I have had no hesitancy in presenting these propositions here.

The Taylor Society has confidence in the power of ideas gradually to overcome the obstacles presented by established habits of thought. It believes that merely to raise the question of the relationship between industrial problems may help to further the method of attacking such problems as vitally related to one another in origin and in solution.

And practically, it does not require a violent stretch of the imagination, on the one hand, to picture a bold industrial leader arranging with his particular group of workers, who have become accustomed to participate in management, for a graduated scale of secondary work periods ranging from a maximum to zero, even in a competitive society. And on the other hand, even to picture organized workers advocating such arrangements, for in such arrangements is the element of security, and long-run security in the form of regularized income is apparently occupying a larger place in the ideals and objectives of workers, as compared with such relatively less significant matters as wage-rates and other conditions of intermittent income.

Silicosis in the Subway

By ADELAIDE ROSS SMITH, M.D.

NEW YORK CITY'S ambitious subway program promises eventual relief from the evils of congestion, but in the meantime, according to a group of articles which will appear in the February issue of The Journal of Industrial Hygiene, the realization of this program (together with the city's protean building activities) is itself productive of another evil, the evil of silicosis.

The sound of the drumming pneumatic drill, the sight of the driller leaning over his tool in excavation pits, enveloped in a cloud of gray rock dust, are familiar to every New Yorker. Breathing continually heavy concentrations of rock dust containing the mineral silica has been conclusively shown to produce a particular disease of the lung known as silicosis.

Silicosis is a slowly developing disease. The worker notices that he is short of breath and he becomes more and more short of breath until it is impossible to work any longer. He may also have a distressingly persistent cough and a pain in his chest, and his heart is taxed by the effort to pump blood through the thickened lungs.

The tuberculosis mortality-rate among men whose trade exposes them to silica dust is far higher than it is among the general population or among other industrial groups not so exposed. When the silicotic worker has tuberculosis superimposed upon his silicosis, his progress down hill is usually very rapid.

The danger of developing silicosis has long been recognized as a hazard in certain lines of work such as hard-rock mining, metal grinding and granite quarrying.

In the spring of 1928 the Industrial Department of the DeLamar Institute of Public Health of Columbia University and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association jointly undertook the study of a group of New York City rock drillers, blasters, and excavators to determine, if possible, the extent to which silicosis and tuberculosis exist among them. The study was planned by a committee composed of representatives of the two mentioned organizations, the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Labor Department, the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Tunnel and Subway Construction and International Union.

The report of the Silicosis Committee makes clear the fact that the silicosis hazard of such work is very considerable.

A total of two hundred and eight men were examined of whom one hundred and eighteen, or 57 per cent, were found to show silicosis. Twenty-three per cent showed anteprimary silicosis; 19 per cent first-stage silicosis, 7 per cent second-stage silicosis, and 8 per cent third-stage silicosis.

More than half of these men, one hundred and fifteen, were drillers; sixty-seven were excavators, and twenty-six were blasters.

The great majority had worked in New York City at some time and more than half, or 53 per cent, had never worked elsewhere. Most of them had been working at silica dusty occupations more than ten years. Exposure was not steady in most cases, however, because of periods of slack.

Most of the men had operated both wet and dry drills at some time but considerably more work with dry drills was reported. Dry "jackhammer" drills are more potent in producing silicosis than any other kind since they are not supplied with water to lay the dust and being short they keep the worker's face close to his work. In South Africa, where silicosis has been the subject of special study for some twenty-five years, the dry drill has been prohibited by law since 1921. There are no restrictions against its use in the United States.

Three types of excavation work were done by the group examined: ordinary open excavating for building foundations, "cut and cover" work such as is seen in subway construction where the cut is covered with boards, and tunnel excavation, an example of which is the Fifty-third Street Tunnel now in process of construction. In none of these types of work is any provision made for minimizing the dust.

MORE silicosis, and more severe, was found among the men who had done blasting than among the rock-drillers or excavators. The blasters as a group, however, had been exposed longer than the other two groups. There is reason to believe that blasting may be particularly hazardous if the men return too soon, since after an explosion the amount of very fine dust held in suspension in the air is great and it remains in suspension a relatively long time.

In regard to the incidence of tuberculosis in the group, the difficulties of making a definite diagnosis without an opportunity for continued observation and study of the men is mentioned in the report together with the possibility of error in the findings. With this reservation it was stated that 3 per cent of the men were believed to show evidence of active tuberculous lesions and 6 per cent healed tuber-

culous lesions. In the group showing the most advanced silicosis, tuberculosis occurred approximately three times as often as in the other groups.

Silicosis, or miners' phthisis as it is sometimes called, is ranked as a compensable disease in South Africa, Great Britain, New Zealand, Ontario, Alberta, Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales, all British possessions. There is no systematic compensation for it in the United States at present, aside from the five states where an all-inclusive occupational disease act prevails. It should be noted in this connection that a contract has been let by New York City for a new tunnel for additional water supply, work on which will, it is estimated, involve the employment of five thousand men over a period of five years. To improve conditions so that the development of silicosis is minimized should be among the chief concerns of those responsible for this undertaking. In the meantime, the need for legislation to provide compensation for men disabled by silicosis is outstanding.

The silicosis committee concludes its report:

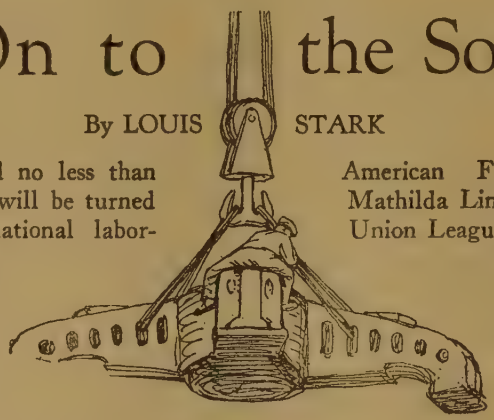
1. Rockdrilling and blasting in New York City constitute a serious hazard to the health of the workers owing to their exposure to free silica dust, resulting in silicosis and tuberculosis.

2. Efforts must be made to ameliorate the conditions under which the men employed in these occupations are compelled to work by control of the dust concentration.

3. Compensation should be granted by law for disability due to silicosis.

On to the South

By LOUIS STARK

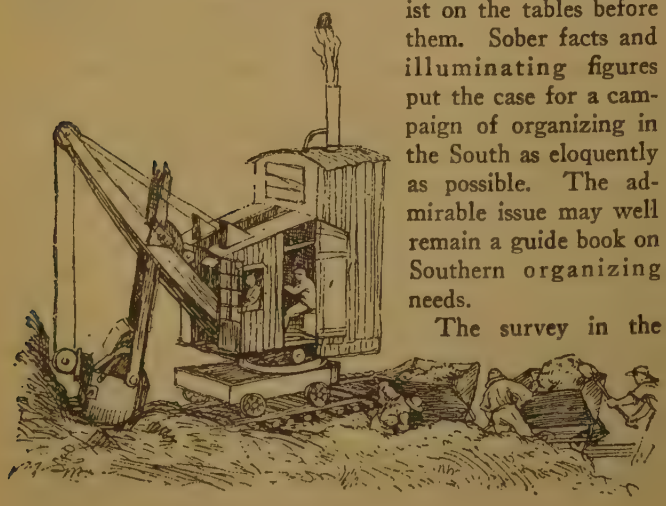


THE eyes of the labor world no less than those of employers generally will be turned to the conference of international labor-union heads with representatives of state and city labor federations, to be held in the South during the winter. Recognizing the need for organization in the South, the convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans, agreed to place in the hands of the Executive Council the responsibility for calling the conference and for working out the general aspects of a southern organizing campaign.

Initiating the proposal for such a conference was a group of leaders in six state federations who held a preliminary meeting in Chattanooga during the fall.

Leaders at the New Orleans convention indicated that organized labor would have to make a fight for the preservation of the American labor movement in the cities and towns of the newly industrialized South, some of the products of whose mines, mills and factories threaten to overwhelm the output of Northern centers where higher wage and living standards prevail.

If any of the delegates were unaware of the grim realities of the Southern situation and of the urgency of the task, they must surely have had their eyes opened by a scrutiny of the November issue of the American Federationist on the tables before them. Sober facts and illuminating figures put the case for a campaign of organizing in the South as eloquently as possible. The admirable issue may well remain a guide book on Southern organizing needs.

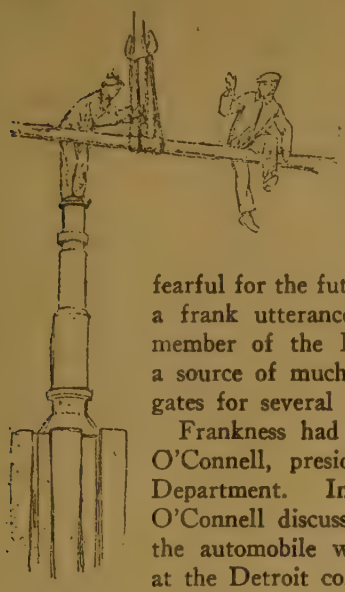


The survey in the American Federationist was supplemented by Mathilda Lindsay of the National Women's Trade Union League in a brief, forceful speech. She contrasted the "Old South" and the "New South" in such a way as to lay before the convention the nature of an undertaking which is concerned with vast aggregations of workers who are new to industry, living in a part of the country still shiny with its newly acquired industrialism.

The progress made in organization by the work of the Piedmont Council in the last year was stressed by the Executive Council, which emphasized the communal nature of the enterprise. The Piedmont Council, under the guidance of Alfred Hoffman, a Brookwood Labor College graduate, has emphasized a new methodology of organization. The aim has been to cultivate a sympathetic consideration of labor's aims among the public generally, among small merchants, educators, students and church groups. Above all there has been an intelligent handling of publicity values. The organization campaign has welded together a group of communities whose trade-union membership aims to lift the entire level of membership higher instead of concentrating on raising one union at a time.

WHILE there may be some among labor's members and sympathizers who are appalled by the magnitude of the task confronting the labor movement in attempting to organize the South, others are of the opinion that the obstacles in the way are not insurmountable. New methods and a militant policy, are the chief requirements. The South is raising young leaders who are ready to do for the trade unions of their sections what the pioneers did on the Northern sector twenty, thirty and forty years ago. Typical of the younger leaders I met at the convention was George L. Googe, of Savannah, an organizer for the federation. Keen, alert and resourceful, Googe worked interminably at New Orleans to advance the cause of labor in the South.

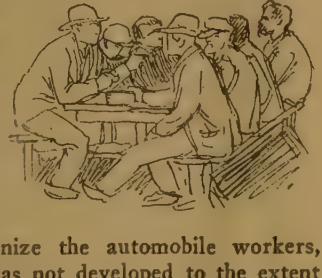
The need for a recrudescence of militancy was urged upon the convention by J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters



Union, who retired as treasurer of the federation. He recognized that the time had come for plain speaking and urged upon the convention the necessity for more forceful policies. Unless militant and aggressive policies were revived he felt fearful for the future of organized labor. Such a frank utterance has seldom come from a member of the Executive Council. It was a source of much discussion among the delegates for several days.

Frankness had another advocate in James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department. In his annual report Mr. O'Connell discussed the proposal to organize the automobile workers which he sponsored at the Detroit convention in 1926. He said an organizer of the A. F. of L. had been placed in charge of the work "but the difficulties encountered were so tremendous that the question of attempting to organize the employes was temporarily laid aside for the purpose of trying to reach the desired result through a different angle and direction.

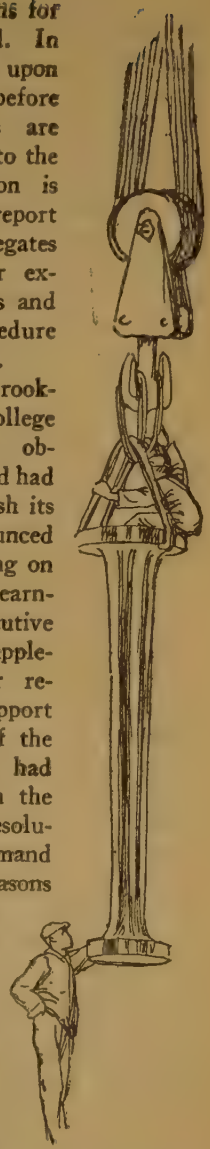
"The President of the A. F. of L." he continued, "after advising with the officers of our department and the officers of the organizations interested, decided to try to reach the officials of some of the automobile manufacturing companies with a view to inducing them to enter into a conference with us for the purpose of trying to negotiate an understanding that might result in lessening the opposition on the part of the officials of these companies to their employes being organized. Correspondence has taken place and attempts have been made to secure appointments for conferences but without any effective result. The campaign to organize the automobile workers, initiated two years ago by us, has not developed to the extent we had hoped it would. While we have not given up hope that sooner or later we may be able to reach some of the employers who will be willing to sit down and confer with us, up to the present we are not in a position to even report progress."



Some delegates read Mr. O'Connell's report with amazement. "Are we organizing workers or bosses?" asked one.

Except for the flurry concerning Brookwood Labor College and a discussion on Canadian and Mexican immigration, the convention was peaceful and harmonious throughout. One missed the sharp impact of mind upon mind that is evidenced in conventions of, let us say, church bodies. The lack of debate of A. F. of L. conventions may be due partly to the method of transacting business. Resolutions are presented for three days, committees are appointed, meetings are held and then the reports are presented. By the time the resolutions reach the convention the delegates are much more concerned about making reservations for home than about the business in hand. In some organizations an agenda is agreed upon beforehand, resolutions are submitted before the convention assembles, committees are appointed and listen to arguments prior to the main meeting. Directly the convention is called to order, committees are ready to report and throw the reports before the delegates for debate. This procedure makes for extended discussion, formulation of policies and development of aims, methods and procedure by the whole rather than by committee.

Discussion of Brookwood Labor College was dragged in obliquely. Brookwood had decided not to push its previously announced desire for a hearing on the floor, upon learning that the Executive Council would refrain from making a supplementary report giving its reasons for requesting affiliated bodies to withdraw support from the college. But Delegate Shea of the Carmen's Union, whose susceptibilities had been irritated by Mr. Muste's stand on the Mitten-Mahon agreement, opposed a resolution for a national labor college by a demand that the Executive Council give its reasons for placing a ban on Brookwood. That opened the floodgates. President Green and Vice-President Woll, sheafs of notes in their hands, lashed Brookwood, its students and teachers, while adherents of the college, one a graduate, defended it from the accusation that it was a "nest of communists." On the sidelines sat Dean Muste who must have wished that the early plan of asking for a formal hearing had been adhered to. The next day the convention struck out of the record a complimentary reference to Professor John Dewey whose articles on Russia in the New Republic were regarded by Vice-President Woll as "communistic propaganda."



Fear that Brookwood was sympathetic to the building up of a strong minority group that might eventually challenge the present federation leadership; resentment of the critical-mindedness concerning federation policies displayed by instructors and students, and failure of Brookwood to "put the Communists in their place," motivated the attack on the institution. Ideals of the utmost freedom for the individual, whether student or instructor, came smack up against realities that were concerned with the maintenance of institutions, some of which had suffered from communist depredations, and with their continued direction by the present controllers.

The Bricklayers Union —the most isolated of the international unions and

perhaps the most powerful of them all—remained outside the Building Trades Department. Since the re-entry of the Brotherhood of Carpenters into the department a year ago, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the bricklayers, the building trades have been without that contact with the public once represented by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry. Imperfect as the operations of the board may have been in some ways, it was a child that could grow to maturity only under the sheltering direction of the international unions. For more than a year now the public has not been represented on a permanent and recognized agency to settle jurisdictional disputes in the building industry. Although there was no major jurisdictional dispute in the last year to emphasize the necessity for a permanent body, recognized alike by unions, contractors, builders and architect, the need for such a body still exists. The introduction of new materials and changing methods of construction argue for the establishment of such an organization. Labor cannot afford any more such destructive rows as those between the carpenters and sheet-metal workers and between the bricklayers and plasterers.

While the convention repeated the formula of shorter hours and higher wages as the remedy for unemployment it took another step in its immigration restriction policy by urging that Canadians, Mexicans, Filipinos, and natives of Central and South America be brought under the quota law. It was pointed out that many thousands of Mexicans passing freely across the Rio Grande compete with American workers in the Southwest and trickle into industrial states like Pennsylvania where they are sometimes used as strike-breakers. At the same time a labor surplus in border cities like Buffalo and Detroit is at the mercy of Canadian labor which is permitted to pass freely across the border.

Revision of the tariff as another remedy for unemployment was proposed by a group of international union heads who formed the Wage Earners Tariff League. Statistics were presented showing the large importation of shoes, textiles, glassware, bricks and other commodities from nations with labor standards lower than those of the United States. The idea was that if the tariff walls were raised high enough to shut out the imports protested against, these commodities would be made in American shops and factories. Admitting that such a state of affairs might be achieved, there appears to be no guarantee that union wages and union standards would obtain in the domestic establishments. Aside from this aspect, the tariff weapon cuts both ways. If American labor insists upon higher tariff walls, European labor may follow, and the possibility of a tariff war is one that need not encourage anybody.

An interesting address on injunctions was made by Father J. W. Maguire of Saint Victor's College, Bourbonnais, Illinois. Father Maguire ended his talk with a special admonition on a subject that he felt required attention. Speaking from an intimate knowledge of the Chicago situation, the priest called upon organized labor to exclude from its ranks "all those who have been guilty of any kind of dishonesty, of grafting, of corruption, of racketeering or of crime," for, he said, no organization in the world, not even the church, could withstand the criticism based upon the misdeeds of certain individuals.

The problem of the injunction continues to be met by the federation in the three ways proposed by the Los Angeles convention, namely, by legislation defining the equity jurisdiction of the courts, by limiting and regulating the use of the equity power, and by repealing the anti-trust acts or so amending them as to exclude labor from their provisions.

A revival of interest in the plan to begin the organization of workers employed by the U. S. Steel Corporation was evidenced in the support sought from the federation by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union which announced the imposition of a levy of $2 a month for four years, if necessary, on the 20,000 members of its organization. The problem of obtaining money for relief during strikes was raised by President Lewis of the miners who advanced a unique proposal—the gathering of a huge endowment fund from the public. Interest from the fund, he explained, would be used to help families of strikers in time of need. The idea was offered out of the experiences of the miners in the last two or three years. Lewis did not press his suggestion and the matter was not, therefore, further discussed.

Above and beyond all other questions the chief thought in the minds of the delegates was the problem of organizing the South. Events of the next twelve months will show whether the federation is measuring up to and meeting the challenge that lies below the Mason and Dixon line.

A CONFERENCE on New Relations Between Labor and Capital has been called by the Philadelphia Labor College for February 2 and 3. In the conference announcement it is pointed out that "the rapid changes in industry, inaugurated with the twentieth century and accelerated especially after the war period, have brought to the fore problems of relationship between labor and management which in the main still remain unsolved." Various principles for industrial dealing have been espoused, while some have received the test of practical application. It is "to get a clearer picture of these new mechanisms" that the conference is being arranged. Among the speakers and leaders of discussion will be Gustave Geiges, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Mark Starr, London Labor College; Philip Murray, United Mine Workers of America; Josephine Roche, vice-president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company; Morris L. Cooke and Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineers; William Jett Lauck, economist; J. M. Budish, editor, The Headgear Worker; M. L. Fledderus, International Association for Improvement of Human Relations in Industry.

ILLUMINING the recent press reports of new industrial legislation being put forward by the Nanking government's Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, is the industrial number of the magazine of the National Y.W.C.A. of China. In a foreword to the issue, Lily K. Haass, industrial secretary working with the National Christian Council and the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in China, points out that "In 1921 . . . industrial problems were hardly mentioned in China. Since that time, the government has developed a policy regarding labor legislation, and labor organization has assumed an amazing prominence." The various articles in the supplement, all written by native Chinese Y. W. C. A. leaders, discuss the present status of industrial women workers in China, conditions in Tientsin industries, in a silk filature in Shanghai, workers' education, the position of church and labor in China today. The English editions of the Chinese Y. W. C. A. magazine, as well as other informational leaflets, may be ordered from the Y. W. C. A., 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Books in Our Alcove

Building for Futures

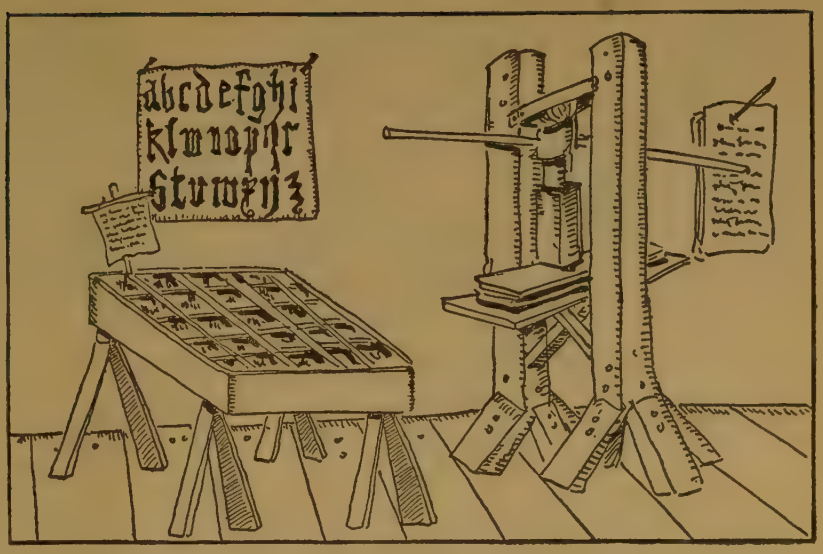
PARENTS AND CHILDREN, *by Ernest R. Groves & Gladys Hoagland Groves. Lippincott. 196 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PARENTS would do well to read this book—and to ponder thereon. Here are no charts, diagrams or statistics to point the way, but the quiet and deep observations of experience. It is a lamp that contains the clear distillation of the years. To gain insight and wisdom the Groves obviously have gone about the business of living by using their senses, plus common sense. Hence they deal in life rather than experiments; instead of "isms" or "ologies" they choose to pool their heads and hearts. Now there is any amount of talk these days—too often we talk the truth out of things. But such a book has by contrast the rare virtue of being simple. Only, you can't take it on the run, "For some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested." This one has the meat that merits slow assimilation.

The woods of childhood seem horrifically full of "problems" running around loose, while children serve as the real scapegoats. More often than not the problems belong to the parents, who seek to escape their mistakes by looking for them everywhere—save within. "Family life," say the Groves, "must function in terms of human satisfaction. . . . The home that is truly democratic with no one person too much in control is preparing its members for the give and take of married life." If life is a preparation, little cell by little cell, then parents must build for futures, since it is they who color not only the lives within the family shell but also "the future lives of any marriage." Perhaps it is no less important to know when to take your hands off young lives than to know how to guide them.

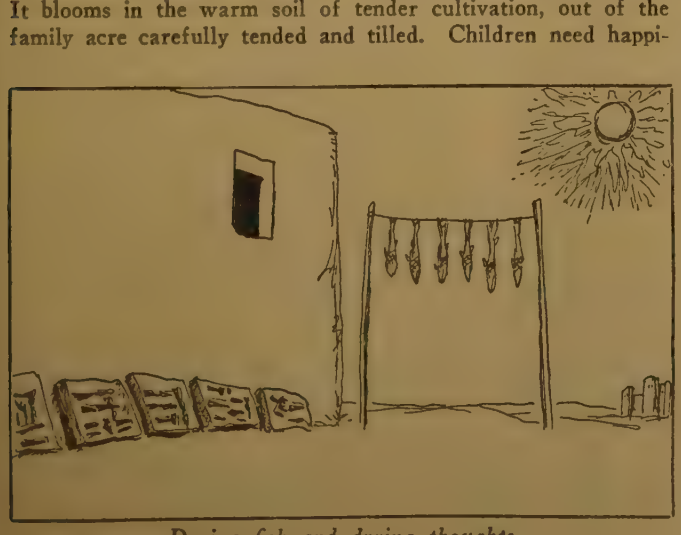
Happiness, then, is neither a casual upshoot nor a random growth but rather the flower of serenity, wisdom and love. It blooms in the warm soil of tender cultivation, out of the family acre carefully tended and tilled. Children need happiness as plants need the light. These chapters should help you to examine your spots on the sun, and to find out what to do about them.

HALLE SCHAFFNER



The printing press

The drawings on this and the two pages following are from the chapter on The Thousandwise Varied Mouth (communication among men) in Hendrik Van Loon's new book, Man the Miracle Maker. Both pictures and text—so delightful are they, one almost writes words and music—are by Van Loon. (*Horace Liveright*, $3.50)



Drying fish and drying thoughts

Church and Social Work

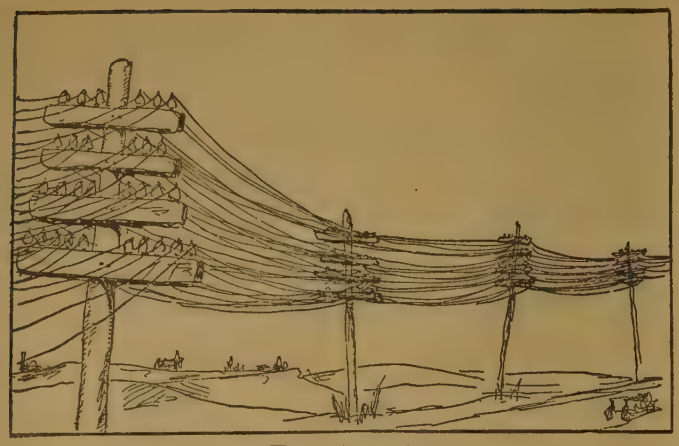
AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK, *by John O'Grady, Ph.D. Century. 398 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A TECHNICAL book in social relations written by one who knows social work and who is also an ordained priest of the Catholic Church is certain to create widespread interest. Not only is modern social work the latest activity to be relinquished by the church, but many denominations, including the Roman Catholic, deny the validity of such separation. A book, therefore, by one who is both a good social worker and a good churchman is an event.

Father O'Grady knows social work. He moves with practiced skill among the pitfalls of institutional as compared with foster-home care of children, public as compared with private social work, and chest and non-chest participation, giving with fairness the strengths of each approach. The book is remarkable in the way it develops the values of the different approaches to the tasks which social work undertakes without becoming controversial. This quality, combined with the completeness with which the field is covered, especially social case work, and its first-hand knowledge of social work makes it an ideal beginners' textbook for courses in Catholic colleges and universities, for which it was intended.

As a teaching text, the value of the book would have been enhanced by an organization of material which used a case situation as a point of departure for the discussion of each problem, and cross references as it applied to problems which followed or preceded. To the experienced social worker, the material flows rapidly and easily under Father O'Grady's skillful hand. To one to whom it is all new, it must appear confusing, of great variation in value, and it may even fail to appeal.

But the most interesting challenge is its sincere religious spirit. This faith introduces the concept of authority to warrant the findings of the book. "Crime is a violation of the order which God established" (page 149). "Christ raised marriage to the dignity of a sacrament" (page 46). When the behavior sanctioned by religious authority is one whose social



The telegraph

fitness is unquestioned, the approvals of the social sciences and of the church are apt to coincide, and therefore the approval of authority is an aid in conserving social values. When, however, social research indicates the social lag of any behavior which is enforced by religious custom, there is sure to be conflict. Father O'Grady defines no such areas of conflict between authority and science. FRANK J. BRUNO

Washington University

Misbehavior

WHY WE MISBEHAVE, *by Samuel D. Schmalhausen. The Macaulay Company, New York. 313 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

POPULARIZATION of psychology or psychoanalysis can bring results only if the findings are presented in a true and quiet manner. Scientific achievements will in themselves convince, provided the recipient is not shut in by uncontrolled factors. Proclamations, evangelistic gestures must fail; at least they are superfluous.

This book is a potpourri of theories and beliefs, thrown in helter-skelter and decorated in bombastic fashion. Freud is trumpeted out with worship, but also dragged down with vehemence. The author's emotional and undisciplined condition of mind disqualifies him from evaluating Freud's metapsychology for which self-analysis is the prerequisite. Hence his speaking of Freud's "magic and metaphysics." To substantiate his points, he gives strings of names that are unrelated. But the quotations aiming to embrace everything and giving the impression of "completeness" are loose and not convincing. The use of the word "complex" is unscientific. The conception of "inferiority complex" is banal. An example: "The most persistent of our internal compulsions is the compulsion to come out on top"—or, "if one inquires why there is this restless itch to outdo and outwit and outclass the other fellow, we straightway are up against the problem of the 'inferiority complex,'" etc. Meaningless word-plays (considered as "own conceptions") sparkle through the book as though they were scientific achievements.

It is to be hoped that the marked strides towards a dignified thorough understanding of psychoanalysis in this country, will make the intelligent less and less tolerant of sensational "philosophical" orations on life problems.

New York City DORIAN FEIGENBAUM, M.D.

A Best Seller on Food

HUNGER FIGHTERS, *by Paul de Kruif. Harcourt, Brace. 377 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN amazing book in these days of sophisticated biographies! Unknown heroes—farmers' boys, pioneers, college professors, laboratory drudges—combat and win from mankind's greatest enemy, hunger. A vastly better book than the Microbe Hunters and it must have been far most difficult to collect the biographical data for this latest of de Kruif's.

Most of us who write at all wish we had this author's gift of showmanship. He's human. He's not a bit bookish. He humorously sorrows for "sad little pigs." A moment later he mentions "a new vitamine, discovered by science, made respectable and famous by science." Some of his heroes are "hardboiled," others genial. That great scientist, Steenbock, is Harry Steenbock—one of the family as it were. To put it another way, we can meet these notables without putting on our literary dress clothes. Would that many a teacher of history, or the sciences, and too many other subjects, could take off the professorial frown, forget dictionary English, get down on the level with the pupil (young or old) and be as good an educator as de Kruif! For this book is precisely the sort of presentation that will interest the public in science.

The author has demonstrated another notable fact—here's a best seller, a biography (and how the public wants its biography today!) without dirt. No hints or broad statements about double living, illegitimate children, or Napoleonistic flutterings about the altar of Venus. Literary night-soil men and theatrical panderers please note!

Many of us in our school-days heard much of the Pilgrims and maize, or Indian corn. We read of it, too, in Robinson Crusoe and Swiss Family Robinson. But here is the whole story of maize. And wheat too. We learn who found out the facts about hog cholera, hoof-and-mouth disease, and tularaemia (that disease that spoiled our appetite for rabbit stew).

To me, Steenbock is the most interesting person glorified. Steenbock, the sun-trapper, mortal enemy of rickets. Perhaps you have learned already of the sterols, but anyhow don't miss Harry Steenbock "green from the farm."

But this is no book for a bed-time story. You'll stay up all night to finish it. HUGH ROWELL, M.D.

Teachers' College, Columbia University

The Life of the Spirit in Education

THE ACTIVITY SCHOOL, *by Adolph Ferriere. John Day. 339 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE NEW LEAVEN, *by Stanwood Cobb. John Day. 340 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
NEW SCHOOLS IN NEW RUSSIA, *by Lucy L. W. Wilson. Vanguard Press. 230 pp. Price 50 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
CHILDREN IN THE NURSERY SCHOOL, *by Harriet M. Johnson. John Day. 322 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
TRAINING CHILDREN TO STUDY, *by Bessie W. Stillman. D. C. Heath. 247 pp. Price $1.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

EACH of these books is worthy of a more extended review, for each in its way gives a special picture of the world-wide phenomena of the spirit that is affecting, vitally and startlingly, the thing called education.

The Activity School, the standard French work on progressive education, builds firmly on the long European history of educational philosophy, from Rousseau through Pestalozzi and Herbart to Jung and the latter-day psychologists; the author shows the modern manifestations as nothing more strange than the growth of intelligent thinking covering the years since man began to try to understand the civilization in which he lives and to make its complexities function for that better civilization which he is now beginning to perceive and to strive for. It is an encouraging book, alive and stimulating itself, for its theme is the stimulation of life.

The New Leaven is the American side of the story, done by a man who, because he has lived his life with children, knows that in the newer conception of education lies a promise not only of more abundant life for children but of a happier and more socially efficient race. He piles up proof, for those who demand witnesses; he answers the questions of those, parents mainly, who might reasonably fear to trust children to the hazard of the new; he fills his pages with the happy assurance of one who knows because he speaks not solely from theory but out of a rich experience.

In New Schools in New Russia Mrs. Wilson takes us to Russia with her in the same scientific spirit with which, years ago, she took us to her archeological exploration among pre-

historic civilizations. She has a point of view, of course, and it is unaggressively modern; but she maintains just that proper critical and unbiased attitude toward the surprising turn-about in Russian popular education which causes us to view it with her as an astonishing and hopeful experiment. Her book is vivid and concrete, a picture of a living thing; tempered with common sense, however, her concise, well-written story does not fail either in just evaluations or in criticism. Freed abruptly from a mammoth tradition, Russia is attempting—boldly and courageously, as Mrs. Wilson tells us—to give her children what we have always dreamed we should give our own; her failures, therefore, are as significant to us as her successes.

The record of eight years of experience with children, from the earliest months up to three years of age, is the remarkable contribution of Children of the Nursery School. It is a record of behavior in group conditions of surpassing value to those who would learn about children from children themselves, from case studies, which includes environment studies; it is a challenge to the book psychologist and the armchair professor of pedagogics. Freed from the fears of adult prejudgments or biases, either physical or moral, living beings here disport as living beings should. At its right time language comes forth as a powerful instrument; music, rhythms of body, calculation, construction, design, a thousand unfoldings of the spirit develop and slip into other thousand unfoldings while competent observers tell us, seemingly for the first time, of the strange and provocative mystery of young life. No one who deals with the child, whether parent or teacher or moral leader, may be wholly competent or able without the insight and knowledge that will come from a careful reading of every one of these three hundred pages. The case of the child has been too long prejudged; the powerful and often pernicious effect of a set-up environment has been almost altogether ignored. This book offers both a method and an exposition by which the guardians of childhood may equip themselves anew for their responsible task.

Training Children to Study is a picture of what has been done in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades to assist children in organizing their thinking. The picture is strengthened by exhibiting the child mind and the mind of the teacher-guide. It is in one sense an answer to the merited criticism of progressive schools as their emphasis upon spontaneous creative work fails often to give the child training in the acquiring of information and in the enriched intellectual existence that comes from seeing relations among miscellaneous and confusing data. It is better than most books by professors because it comes out of class-room experience.

HUGHES MEARNS

New York University

Fashions

ECONOMICS OF FASHION, *by Paul H. Nystrom. Ronald Press. 521 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN undertaking his book entitled Economics of Fashion, Dr. Nystrom has turned a great experience and sound knowledge on a subject that needs further study. The cycles of fashion have fascinated and puzzled a great many people outside of those who have had to understand them in order to make a commercial success. Their inability to understand them has cost many millions of dollars of wasted effort, when it has not brought about complete failure. Dr. Nystrom makes certain fundamental contributions to the movements of fashions. Perhaps his most striking conclusions are: First, fashions move slowly and their progress can actually be measured; second, a study of conditions under which changes of fashions predominate. These are real additions to our knowledge and the lack of this knowledge has in the past been a very costly affair.

He has, however, put much more into his work than an objective description. He has included many outside observations which somehow seem to have come to him during his studies and which are highly entertaining in themselves. Especially good is his chapter on the origins of modern fashions.

Any one in whose field fashion movements are matters of importance should include a study of Dr. Nystrom's book as part of his daily work. To others, it will be a matter of interest and entertainment.

OSWALD W. KNAUTH

R. H. Macy & Co., New York City

The bells

Community Cross Currents

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN ACTION, *by Jesse Frederick Steiner, Henry Holt. 392 pp. Price $3.00 (Students' Edition $2.40) postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a good book. It will prove especially useful to teachers and students in courses in community organization. But it will be of interest and value to many others who also wish to obtain a better understanding of important phases of contemporary American life.

Professor Steiner has presented analyses of twenty communities, chiefly rural and small-town entities, prepared from first-hand knowledge that many of his students have gained in these centers. While the communities were not selected to give a representative picture of all sections of the country, they piece together a social mosaic made up of illuminating parts drawn from as many as thirteen states, mostly southern, and Canada. In addition to geographical diversity, the studies show a wide variety in subject matter—that is, in types of complex situations which thwarted community programs. In one case, for example, serious problems arose because of a dual conflict in the nature of the community and its leadership; in another, because of neighborhood rivalry and school consolidation; and in still another, a cotton-mill town, through factional conflicts.

One strong impression left by a reading of the book is that efforts of social and civic leaders toward correcting wrong social conditions and stimulating desirable developments are dependent in more instances than is ordinarily supposed upon a better knowledge than is often had of the cross-currents of community life—of social and other cleavages, conflicts and misunderstandings, attitudes of the people, or still other factors that affect social change. It is not that other data, of the kind usually considered of first importance in social surveys, for example, are not also essential, but rather that in some instances neither kind alone is enough. The dividing forces need to be understood, but other facts also which illuminate issues are often required if conflicts are to be resolved and advances made.

In addition to the description of cases, there is an introductory discussion of the general subject of social change and community development; a chapter of questions, prepared chiefly for class-room use, calling attention to significant

Insecure Americans

From the Chapter on Labor, by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, in Whither Mankind, edited by Charles A. Beard. Longman's. 408 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.

WHAT American civilization seems most to lack—from the standpoint of the vast majority of the heads of families who are "hired men"—is economic security. In spite of unparalleled private wealth, unusually effectively open to all, though necessarily attained only by a small minority—in spite too, of an average of earnings and of individual savings, throughout an unprecedented aggregate of wage-earners, higher than the world has ever seen—there remains the definite statistical probability that any given wage-earner will, in the United States, find himself at one or other time, ruthlessly "fired;" that he will at one or other period in his life go through at least one prolonged spell of involuntary unemployment; that he will be at various periods incapacitated by sickness or accident; that he will under one or other of these trials exhaust all the family savings; that his wife may be left a widow, and his offspring at a helpless age orphaned, without any adequate maintenance; that his children may grow up insufficiently protected against disease and very inadequately educated; and that, if they or their parents live the allotted span, the chances are that they will find their old age one of extreme penury, and possibly of dependence on charity.

The statistician has to tell us that, however numerous may be the exceptions, these are the liabilities of the main body of wage-earners, the "common lump of men," in the United States as in the other nations of Western civilization, liabilities which, in no small fraction of the mass, are found to become actualities.

To what extent this statistical liability to penury and destitution is lessened by enforced abstinence from alcoholic drink, or minimized in practice by the exceptional economic prosperity and wide freedom of American life—in what degree, for instance, the ever-open opportunity for employment on the farms, or in the lumber camps, or in the mineral exploitations of the West, mitigates the successive industrial crises of involuntary unemployment—we are unable to estimate. But one suggestion we allow ourselves.

If anything like similar conditions prevailed in Europe, experience indicates that the lack of economic security to which we have referred, accompanied, as it is in the United States, by the customary expectation of a high standard of life among the wage-earners, would lead to a prevalence of lawlessness and violence, and to a degree of vagrancy and criminality, which northwestern Europe has not known for a couple of centuries. Whether the lack of economic security for the wage-earners in the United States today has anything to do with such features of American life, only Americans can usefully judge.

features and events in the communities described; and a selected bibliography.

SHELBY M. HARRISON

Russell Sage Foundation

Social Progress

SOCIAL PROGRESS, *by Joyce O. Hertzler. Century. 589 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THEORETICAL sociology is striving mightily in these days to get its case stated to the world. Professor Hertzler, in this comprehensive survey of social progress, contributes a generous share. His book is long—so long as to retire the print to a type and lining not pleasant to the eye. In addition, the critic of little things may pick at the grammatical structure here and there. The text is sown with split infinitives, as thick, almost, as plantain on a greensward. But these are minor details in a masterly work.

The theory of social progress is new. Even the notion of it is new. Nor has man, down to the present, any consistent vision of it. Of course he has no program of action. Professor Hertzler traces the historical development of the theory of progress from the record of ancient peoples down to the theory of evolution, in which he discovers the cause of the new scientific content of the modern surge for progress.

After a general survey of basic principles and criteria, the analysis explores internal values. Then follows a thought-provoking discussion of six major agencies of progress, namely, intellect and knowledge; science and invention; exceptional individuals; ideals and programs; public opinion; and education. Noteworthy among the chapters treating environmental aspects, that on The Quantity of Population points the futility of "controlling death by art and leaving birth to Nature." Not only is the pressure of population identified as the basic cause of war, but it is found also to be the greatest drawback to progress.

In these several excursions and in the author's further appraisal of aspects and requisites, the student will find a painstaking summary of the cogent thought of the masters in this field of social thinking. Indeed, this is the great value of the work: it is an authoritative compendium of the ablest thought regarding social progress, plus an unusually clear and pleasingly composed evaluation of the many ramifications of the topic.

ROBERT W. KELSO

Boston Council of Social Agencies

In the Light of Samoa

COMING OF AGE IN SAMOA, *by Margaret Mead, Foreword by Franz Boaz. William Morrow & Co. 296 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE Social Science Research Council sent Miss Mead to the South Seas to "study primitive youth for Western civilization." As an anthropologist, Dr. Mead undertook to answer this problem: "Are the disturbances which vex our adolescents due to the nature of adolescence itself or to the civilization? Under different conditions does adolescence present a different picture?" Three small villages in Samoa were selected for study and Dr. Mead went there to live for nine months or so as a guest and observer. Her book is a summary of her findings as well as an attempt to point out how educators in our society might take pointers from Samoa.

What Miss Mead found and saw in Samoa is already well known, since the book has been widely reviewed. We might sum up in one trite phrase: "No suppressions in Samoa." The children grow up quite naturally, facing all the facts of life (birth, death, sex) without being inhibited except as the influence of the missionary is being felt. Coming of age there is a day-by-day coming up through the ranks of seniority, like being promoted on the railroad. There are no "stormy periods." The truth is that coming of age in Samoa is very much like coming of age in an isolated farm village. The big children raise the little ones after the patterns set by the adults. In drawing her conclusions Miss Mead significantly calls to our attention some of the elements in this cosmopolitan society of ours which make for storm in adolescence. I think I can agree with her publishers who describe her book as "a valuable commentary, while the gay spirit that runs through it makes it absorbing reading." I would add that the emphasis placed, perhaps necessarily, on Samoan sex life, ought to make it popular reading.

Dr. Mead has made a contribution which students of society will doubtless appreciate; but I am undecided whether it has been a contribution to science or art. If this is intended to

be a work of art, then the "gay spirit" and Dr. Mead's impressionistic style are in place. If it is science, the book is somewhat of a disappointment. It lacks documental base. It is given too much to interpretation instead of description. Dr. Mead forgets too often that she is an anthropologist and gets her own personality involved with her materials. She explains and analyzes when she should be putting her cards on the table. Disregarding these shortcomings, the book has one scientific importance that has not been mentioned by reviewers. It marks an event. Anthropology is turning its attention to comparative studies of culture.

Seth Low Junior College NELS ANDERSON

For Nurses

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES FOR NURSES, *by Irving J. Sands, M.D. W. B. Saunders. 239 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN this little volume the author obviously betrays the fact that he is a neurologist and not a psychiatrist. The field of neurology has been surprisingly neglected in text-books written for nurses, as neither those on internal medicine nor those on psychiatry have adequately recognized this branch of medicine. While exceedingly brief in his treatment of neurological disorders, Dr. Sands has doubtless presented as much organic neurology as a nurse needs.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said of that part of the volume devoted to psychiatry. A clear although brief description of different psychoses is given, but so little is said about mental mechanisms which lead to or characterize the psychoses and neuroses that it is feared the nurse will neither gain an understanding of the mechanisms employed in adjustive attempts nor receive the stimulus to seek elsewhere for their discovery. Usually the nurse makes general rather than psychiatric nursing her life work; if, however, she understands the forces that move human nature, the general nurse will be able to meet much more wisely the complex problems with which she is constantly confronted. This book is perhaps too static to serve as a guide on the path to understanding.

While as an organicist he emphasizes the structural origin of mental diseases, the author recognizes psychogenic factors, although with careless thinking, as when he states "Emotion attached to complexes seeks expression by having the complex attributed as belonging to some one else." The part that thwarted urges and conflicting emotions may play in the production of physical symptoms is not adequately appreciated by the unqualified statement that migraine is distinctly an hereditary condition. The statement that "intense sexual situations" should never be discussed by the patient leads one to feel that the value of psychotherapy is not adequately recognized.

ARTHUR P. NOYES, M. D.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Play Areas

PLAY AREAS—THEIR DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT. *Playground and Recreation Association of America. A. S. Barnes. 206 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A HANDBOOK and text-book all in one is this most recent publication of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, invaluable to the worker in the field as well as the teacher and student of this important subject. In one volume the best available information regarding design and equipment of play areas has been assembled. Since the problems and needs of towns and small and medium-sized communities are given special consideration, this book should likewise be especially helpful to such communities. Not the least important part of the book are the profuse diagrams and illustrations, the latter of play areas for children and grown-ups the country over. Though play leadership *per se* is not discussed, it is pointed out that no playground can be conducive of the best results without wise leadership.

LOULA D. LASKER

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Edited by Halle Schaffner

MOTHERHOOD IN BONDAGE, *by Margaret Sanger. Brentano's. 446 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MARGARET SANGER selects a small but representative number of the thousands of letters received by her, sufficient to form the same significant pattern. In an analysis of some five thousand of these letters the result shows that, with only one exception, no mother had borne alive more than half the children she had conceived, and that most had lost far more than half. Those who are against contraception would do well to read the message of waste and agony contained in this book of factual records.

PROBLEMS OF A LITTLE CHILD, *by A Mother. Pilgrim Press. 102 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SIMPLE, suggestive little book, full of understanding and insight and—*mirabile dictu!*—without a didactic note.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FOREST CONTROL IN THE U. S., *by Jenke Cameron. Johns Hopkins Press. 471 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HEREIN lies the story of the conflict between economic and social conditions on the one hand and governmental action on the other. What becomes of our forests is a matter of tremendous significance. Without too much stress on either governmental or private control. the author states that "the efforts of the government should be largely directed to aiding and cooperating with private owners" as a safeguard against wasteful destruction.

WOMAN IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA, *by H. Addington Bruce. Little, Brown. 347 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS BOOK carries the story of woman's share in American achievement from colonial settlements to Hull House and Henry Street. Each chapter tells its own story of heroism, relative to the period, the whole forming an impressive roster of women prominent in the fields of our territorial, political, economic and social expansion.

JULIETTE LOW AND THE GIRL SCOUTS, *by Anne Hyde Choate and Helen Ferris. Doubleday, Doran. 271 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A LABOR of love—that is, the inspiring record of the founder of the Girl Scouts in this country, as told by fifteen people who knew her at different times and from different angles.

ECONOMICS: PRINCIPLES AND INTERPRETATION, *by Roy Emerson Curtis. A. W. Shaw. 879 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A TEXT-BOOK addressed to students who are undertaking the study of economics for the first time.

THE STORY OF HAIR, *by Charles Nessler. Boni & Liveright. 277 pp. Price $2 50 postpaid of The Survey*

BY THEIR hair ye shall know them—just by way of paraphrase and also by way of Charles Nessler's book. Based on years of experience plus observation he discusses herein the relationship between elemental instincts and hairiness, together with the subject of hairlessness and the vitiating refinements of civilization.

OUR MINDS AND OUR MOTIVES, *by Paul D. Hugon. Putnam. 475 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A REFERENCE book, alphabetically arranged, of the current terms that refer to behavior and thought.

MEET YOUR UNITED STATES, *by Mary Jenness. Friendship Press. 168 pp. Price $1.00 and 60 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

A TEXT-BOOK intended as a leader's manual for education in home missions and secondary schools.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD, *by G. A. Johnston. Longmans, Green. 297 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

More About Salaries

PAUL L. BEISSER of Baltimore started it in the August 15 issue of The Survey with a discussion of a budget for the beginning social worker, formulated by a committee of local members of the American Association of Social Workers. The discussion was carried forward in the December 15 issue by Orville Robertson and Mary Clarke Burnett. Here four more points of view are presented by representative social workers. The Survey will welcome further discussion.

A Question of Relative Value

DR. OSLER is reported by his biographer, Dr. Cushing, to have been bothered with the disposition of fees secured from his incidental private practice. Apparently he solved it by devoting such income to the promotion of some professional interest. In this attitude, Dr. Osler showed that in the medical profession which, more than any one other, has established the right to adequate fees in payment for services from those who are passing through severe experiences, the same question arose as is now submitted by Mrs. Burnett. One could probably make a similar report on leaders in the other professions, for obviously certain professions which deal with human beings directly—law, medicine, and the church—must be served by men and women to whom financial concern is not a primary consideration. While interest in the particular service to mankind or to the promotion of knowledge is characteristic of all professions, these which minister directly to human needs are probably compelled to take unusual precaution against a mode of life which might separate them too far emotionally from those they serve.

There isn't the slightest question in my mind of the right of social workers to secure an adequate salary—measuring adequacy in terms of standard of living, recreation, study and those most profitable of all investments for professional workers, extended leaves of absence for recreation and a new grip on life. Nor do I think any community has begun to pay what it easily can afford and will gladly spend when it realizes the value of social work.

The reconciliation between these two points of view opens wide the door to the possibility of hypocrisy and cant. However, no philosophy fits comfortably in all its parts; and the best prevention of such an unfortunate result is the recognition of its possibility. The other horn of the philosophical dilemma—that social workers frankly aim to secure what their services will be able to win—opens possibilities of behaviors and attitudes directed toward self-satisfaction that logically would undermine the very structure we are building.

This question belongs to a class which cannot be answered by a yes or no. It is one of relative values. One must have enough to live; his children have certain rights which hold a prior claim even over his profession. Nor may one with impunity disregard provision for age and for his family in case of his premature death. Where he will draw the line must be an individual decision. I believe the safety of our profession depends upon the adoption of a philosophy which in general will lead him to make that decision in such a manner that he will not remove himself from some measure of participation in the experiences of his clients.

The prospective social worker will not be deterred from taking training by low salaries. A reasonable certainty of a job, and assurance that it is worth doing, are what he asks. The spirit of adventure is still alive in the hearts of young college men and women.

FRANK J. BRUNO
Director, George Warren Brown Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis

Is the Social Worker a Social Necessity?

LOOKING forward to the time when we shall be able to pay first-year social workers $1,800 doesn't hurt my conscience, nor would it hurt my conscience to do it today, if we could raise the money. Salaries of $1,800 are not, in my estimation, a source of great injustice in the economic world. They seem hardly important at all in relation to the problem of why so many people receive less.

Again, a beginning salary of $1,800 doesn't seem out of line to me when one considers the upper limits which are set for a profession which gets its income cooperatively and not on the basis of individual initiative, and in the service of a social interest which as a matter of tradition has just about had to content itself with what is left.

Personally, I am not afraid that through paying $1,800 for the first year we should fail to attract persons capable of high professional ideals, and willing to render service beyond that which can be recompensed in money.

My fear is of another sort. It is that we shan't be able to pay even $1,500 for some time to come. I see no objection to the exercise which the young people of Baltimore set themselves in working out a budget for a beginning social worker. No doubt they could have done it better, and made it more definitely an ideal, on the one hand, or a more exact reporting of average expenditures on the other. However, even in its present shape, it makes $1,800 look stretched in most places. (The item for clothes did look a bit substantial, but then "social worker" is feminine and there was no allowance for tobacco.)

Sad to say, the logic of an argument in terms of "minimum wages" is the comparative lack of more vigorous arguments, and while the logic of a minimum budget for a social worker differs somewhat, as our Baltimore friends have pointed out,

from that of a minimum wage for occupations which enjoy fewer cultural resources, that point is of doubtful appeal to many influential minds.

Basically, of course, the difficulty lies in the fact that the social worker is not yet very generally, or very seriously, considered a social necessity. If he were he could appeal to private practice, as do physicians, or to close professional organization, as do teachers, when the salary question was up. Now he can hardly do either.

There is another weakness in our position, too. In the short view, situations can often be relieved through the economic self-sacrifice of the social worker. The relief budget grows. We permit our salaries to stand still. Of course that is often short-sighted, but there is a certain justification for short-sightedness when it seems the way of kindness.

HOMER BORST

Executive Secretary,
Indianapolis Community Fund

Poverty—Not a Desirable Goal

OF the many aspects from which income in the modern world may be viewed, two approaches may be considered. There is, first, the determination of a desirable standard of income for individuals in relation to social productivity considered as a unit. Second, there is the problem of differences of income levels based upon the assumption that differential values can be assigned to individual contributions to the social fund.

Logical practices upon which to formulate approaches to this problem are lacking in both instances. Basic social and economic theories are divergent and are not to be easily resolved. If we consider income from the collectivist viewpoint, there would seem to be no reason why a productive individual at present should not be entitled to $1,800 a year as his share of the social income. The per capita wage-earner's contribution to the social order is considerably more than this amount. For the United States it is at present about $2,200, and upon this basis case workers as well as every other occupational group would not be asking for too large a share of the productive income if they began at $1,800, providing that their maximum is not extended sufficiently so as to bring the average social-work salary above that of $2,200. A schedule might be worked out upon this basis. It would be unrelated, however, to prevailing theories of income in this country.

We must answer the question of salary standards for social workers, however, in the midst of our present economic society, which consists of dependent clients and impoverished contributors (concerning whom Mr. Robertson pleads with such feeling), as well as individuals in all other economic categories including many with magnificent incomes; and the majority of these obtain their economic share upon a competitive basis. There is at present no acceptable theory of wages which does not take into account factors of bargaining, supply and demand, tradition and other subjective aspects. It is impossible, therefore, to formulate a basis for salaries related to the value of the social contribution made by the income receiver, except upon hypothetical and largely subjective assumptions.

If the practices of the labor exchange are not to apply in social work, what standard of evaluation shall we employ? Shall it be comparison with another profession, and, if so, which profession? Is there some hypothetical point in the sequence of minister, nurse, teacher, professor, business manager, executive, et cetera, not to mention policeman and garbage collector, where we may locate our occupational group so far as social value is concerned? Like all human problems this one must also be resolved upon other than strictly logical grounds.

If the American Association of Social Workers is to undertake the task, it would be desirable to begin with social work in public service. In this general field we more nearly approach uniform standards of compensation. A committee of the association, the Committee on Personnel Standards in Public Social Work, is already considering the feasibility for a comprehensive study of personnel specifications in public service. In such a study it may be desirable to set up salary standards. Civil service bodies are now beginning to ask for guidance in this problem.

My own opinions in this controversy are based upon the belief that poverty is not itself a desirable goal, and that social workers should not seek it either for themselves or for their clients. The desire for a reasonable share of the social income does not involve an insincere or hypocritical attitude towards the prevailing economic distribution of income. If low income is to be the ideal of social workers, it would seem desirable to apply it first to the practitioners and executives whose longer experience should have fitted them more readily to accept its dubious benefits.

I have, however, considerable respect for the approach to this problem in which both Mr. Robertson and Mrs. Burnett seem to agree, that social workers should be expected to justify their incomes whether other groups do so or not. One of the implications of the profession of social work is that we must consider the social aspects of income, which means that we must use our own incomes with prudence. There must also be an equitable relationship between the standards of income which we feel are socially justifiable for our clients and for ourselves.

H. L. LURIE

Superintendent, Jewish Social
Service Bureau of Chicago

Fifteen a Week for a Family of Five

I AM afraid my opinion about beginners' salaries is hardly worth considering. I am, however, devoutly grateful that, in spite of the rising cost of living, they are now more nearly adequate than they used to be. But, you see, much of my active life was spent in the old days of thrift and close economy, and old habits of thought cling to one, long after they are obsolete.

When I was earning $15 a week (not in social work; I began that at $125 a month) I had a wife and three children, was living well and saving over 15 per cent of my income. In those days $1,800 would have looked like a lot of money to pay a social worker; especially when a great newspaper could voice public opinion and say that no one should be paid for "charity work" unless he would otherwise be an object of charity himself.

I have much sympathy with some of Mr. Robertson's contentions. I have often preached, and sometimes practiced, the theory that "it is both appropriate and desirable that some degree of self-sacrifice be made by the social worker, for the sake of his work." It is possible for social work to have the effect of a religion, and sacrifice is an essential part of that. If social work is to be a profession, the workers must attain to the mental attitude which marks the essential

difference between a profession and a trade, i.e. that the work comes first and the pay is a secondary consideration.

When I have occasion to talk to a group of college boys and girls who are planning their careers, I often tell them that "a man can have no better fortune than that the labor by which he lives brings such satisfactions that if he did not have to work for wages, he would gladly do it without. Such good fortune many a social worker shares with real artists, true preachers, devoted physicians, a few fine craftsmen, every great scientist and a few other happy folk." In describing the advantages of our profession, I find the best inducement I can offer to the youngsters is its opportunity to do a worth-while job in the world.

But, surely, no one compares the income of "an *average* social worker with that of the [financially] *successful* doctor ($25,000 to $100,000), lawyer ($15,000 to $200,000), minister ($3,500 to $15,000), teacher ($3,500 to $25,000)." The comparisons should be of averages all along the line. When that is done we see quite a reasonable possibility of a little sacrifice.

In my opinion, $1,800 might be fairly adequate in some cities, a close minimum in others and an altogether excessive amount in some places.

As to being paid "what one is worth," a worker's just pay is not measured by what he brings in nor by any kind of financial reckoning. The proper amount is *what he needs*. Does Mr. Robertson forget that the laborer who worked in the vineyard for one hour, in the cool of the evening, got the same wage as those who worked all day in the heat? I suppose John Ruskin is quite out of fashion now, but an out-moded old fellow like myself still finds him illuminating when he writes of the "professions" and of the worker's recompense.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON

Former Secretary, National Conference of Social Work

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET

Director of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

Not Under Separate Cover

EFFECTIVE use of a descriptive letter and catalog has been made by the Cleveland Conference for Educational Cooperation. Between the front cover and the flyleaf of the report of its Committee on Adult Education was lightly pasted a letter addressed "To Those Interested in Adult Education" and signed "The Planning Committee." The letter explained the purpose of the report and stated that if additional copies were needed they could be had at 25 cents a copy from the office at 11105 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. This seems to us an excellent way of making sure that a letter accompanies the report that it is intended to describe.

Two-text Letterheads

Any social agency which wishes to get a pictorial message of the character of its work combined with a letter to the recipient of the material would do well to write to the Standard Paper Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Virginia, for its Hand Book of Illustrated Letters. This company manufactures very ingenious paper which has a bond finish on one surface and a smooth surface for half-tones on the other. The paper is opaque so that the printing does not show through.

This paper can be used for folded letterheads, on the outside of which appears a perfectly typed or multigraphed and filled-in letter, while on the inside may be printed pictures of the work of the agency. This "two-text" letterhead meets the difficulty of using book paper to show up half-tones, with the result that the letter does not look natural; or of using bond paper so that the communication may appear like a regular letter, whereupon the half-tones do not print well and show through the paper.

Not only does the hand book show what uses may be made of this unusual paper, but it also has a number of samples of folded illustrated letterheads which should be effective for adaptation by a social agency. One agency at least has used this plan for its annual report. The great advantage of the illustrated folded letter is that, unlike a letter to which a booklet is clipped, the letter and its descriptive material cannot be lost, and will be seen and read in the order in which the writer intended it should be seen and read.

When Dictating Letters

A recent issue of the Magazine of Business, formerly System, has a very practical suggestion for effective dictation which should be applicable to any social worker who has dictation to do: "Few more practical aids to effective practice in business correspondence have been published than the single paragraph by the son of Viscount Leverhulme, published in his recent book about his father:

"A London and North Western Railway carriage was almost as much an office to him as his rooms at Port Sunlight and Thornton. He had generally glanced through his morning's mail over breakfast, and he would dictate the replies at a steady conversational pace without a break or pause. If the required reply did not present itself to his mind at once, he would place the letter at the bottom of the pile and turn to the next. When he came to the letter the second time the reply seemed to come to him spontaneously; it was almost as if he worked with two minds and, while his primary mind was answering the letter in front of him, his secondary one was subconsciously evolving replies to the letters he had relegated to the bottom of the pile. Very often when he thought that a letter or report called for a strongly worded answer he would dictate one which gave the fullest vent to his feelings and conveyed his censure in unmistakable terms; then when it was typed, he would read it through, tear it up, and dictate a milder one, which he felt would be fairer to the feelings of the recipient."

Aisle Space

"The various units of the office naturally try to economize as much as possible on space, but in order to avoid a cramped condition in any unit, a minimum of four feet for aisle space back of each desk is required," says H. J. Taylor, office manager of the Jewel Tea Company, in his booklet, Methods of Computing and Charging Office Costs of Operation, published by the American Management Association.

GOSSIP: of People and Things

Silver Locks among the Seals

KENDALL EMERSON and Calvin Coolidge were at Amherst together and thereby hangs a good publicity tale. At the beginning of the Christmas-seal campaign, Dr. Emerson was received at the White House and presented President Coolidge with a model of the gay little ship which sails over the surface of the 1928 seal. More—Mrs. Coolidge posed on the front steps with Dr. Emerson and the ship, and the resulting photographs ran in the roto sections of newspapers all over the country, with mention of the seals and of the National Tuberculosis Association, of which Dr. Emerson is the managing director. But the best part was yet to come. Back in the White House again, the President took a hard look at the white hair of his fellow Amherst man and said: "Well, your hair used to be redder than mine but it didn't *wear* as well."

Immunity for Lovejoy

"I SHOULD not want to go on the special train [California '29 Club to the National Conference at San Francisco next June] unless you could guarantee that from the time we leave New York until we get to the Golden Gate no one would be allowed to talk shop," writes Owen R. Lovejoy. "I hate to be yelled at about case work, psychiatry, volunteers, training of staff, publicity and financial returns, if any, while the train is rolling across the country, and I want to look at the scenery."

If you were not so well worth talking to about those subjects, Mr. Lovejoy, your life would be more placid, whether on the train or afoot. But just to show that service is our middle name, we will guarantee you immunity, even though you have to ride in the baggage car to get it.

There won't be any censorship on the California '29 Club train. You can talk about psychiatry or salaries or scenery, as you please. There are three thousand miles of scenery to talk about, and there will be adventure too. You who go will be '29-ers. Eighty years ago another band of pioneers traveled much the same ground, also seeking treasure; and again forty years ago, when the National Conference met in San Francisco. The 49-ers, the 89-ers, the 29-ers—you will hear about them all as you roll across the plains, from that rare young social worker, Uncle Alec Johnson. He will tell about Mrs. Barrows' pulse, and about "forty minutes for divorce," and the vaudeville show and the fifty-carat diamond.

The California '29 Club train leaves New York on June 18, stopping at Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Orrville (for northeastern Ohio connections), Chicago, Kansas City, Emporia, Dodge City. A day in Grand Canyon, a half day at old Santa Fé and, if you wish, a two-day stop-over to visit beautiful Yosemite Park (or two days in southern Californja).

Reservations are piling up. Better make yours now, or write for further information to California '29 Club, care of The Survey.

Old but Good

"A CLERGYMAN, anxious to introduce some new hymn-books, directed the clerk to give out a notice in church in regard to them immediately after the sermon. The clerk, however, had a notice of his own to give with reference to the baptism of infants. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon he announced, 'All those who have children they wish baptised, please send in their names at once.' The clergyman, who was deaf, supposing that the clerk was giving out the hymn-book notice, immediately arose and said: 'And I want to say for the benefit of those who haven't any, that they may be obtained from me any day between three and four o'clock, the ordinary little ones at fifteen cents, and the special ones with red backs at twenty-five cents each.'"—*Journal of American Medical Association*

Better Times Medals

THE 1928 medals for "distinguished social service to the city of New York" were awarded at the joint dinner of Better Times and the New York City Conference of Social Work on December 6 to Mary R. Mason of the State Charities Aid Association in recognition of her work for mothers confused and bewildered by social handicaps; to John Lovejoy Elliott, leader in settlement work and founder of Hudson Guild; and to the late William Hamlin Childs, financier and philanthropist, who died before the award was announced. Recipients of the medals in other years have been Robert W. de Forest, the Rev. Robert F. Keegan, Homer Folks, Annetta W. Peck, James H. Post, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Andrew Thomas, and Lillian D. Wald.

The Immigrant Speaks

(*In memory of Florence Godly, social worker in Oakland, California, who died recently.*)

I dreamed America, what it would be.
I saw America; it was not so.
She came to friend and aid us, help us know;
She was herself America to me.

LAURA BELL EVERETT

Anti-Begging Campaign

AN attractive little folder entitled Three Things a Policeman Doesn't Like to Do, is being circulated by the Anti-Begging Committee of the Community Council of St. Louis. It is a plea for cooperation in the effort of the social agencies to abolish begging. Says the policeman—sixteen years on the force: "I don't like to arrest a child. I don't like to arrest a woman. I don't like to arrest a beggar!" And from that the committee launches forth into its appeal for understanding on the part of the public. We shall be interested to see what success St. Louis has. Certainly they are using attractive publicity material.

From the T. Orch

PROHIBITION AND PUBLIC HEALTH, by Dr. Haven Emerson in the December Graphic, was given fifth place in the Ten Outstanding Articles of the Month, chosen by a council of librarians for the Franklin Square Subscription Agency. The listings are made up into a poster which is hung in libraries and bookstores throughout the country. They are also published in The Torch, Franklin Square's house organ, which plunges into this hilariously creative spelling: "Prohibition and Public Health, by H. A. Ven Emerson, M.D."

Cold Weather Head Linings

"MRS. K. was sitting by the window pulling a ribbon on a bonnet for her head which was lined with flannel."

—*St. Louis Providential News*

Contented Hogs!

"A COUNTY grand jury, making a report to the judge on the 'county charities' included this note on the county poor farm: 'Ten hogs, 5 cattle, 100 chickens, 20 paupers, all well-clothed, well-fed and contented. New Pen for the hogs recommended. Eight persons have qualified as paupers in the past year.' "

—*The Community Courier of St. Louis*

State Conference Elections

STATE conferences of social work which have held meetings during the past three months, report elections of officers as follows:

Minnesota: President—Joanna C. Colcord, Minneapolis; vice-presidents—Dr. M. L. Stiffler, St. Paul; Mrs. A. F. Moynihan, Sauk Center; Rev. William J. Bell, Mountain Iron; secretary—Mrs. John J. Doyle, Minneapolis; treasurer—Louise E. Schutz, St. Paul.

New Jersey: President—Walter Kidde, Montclair; vice-presidents—Mrs. William W. Barstow, West Orange; Jessie P. Condit, Newark; Rev. Edward Kirk, Newark; secretary—Maud Bryan Foote, Newark; treasurer—Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, Hoboken.

Oklahoma: President—Mabel Bassett, Oklahoma City; vice-president—Abbie Hillerman, Tulsa; corresponding-secretary—Anne D. McQueen, Oklahoma City; secretary-treasurer—Winifred C. Brown, Muskogee.

South Carolina: President—Dr. J. Mass Beeler, Spartanburg; vice-president—Mrs. John Drake, Bennettsville; treasurer—Dr. S. H. Herger, Columbia; secretary—Mrs. H. V. Murdaugh, Columbia

Vermont: President—Dr. H. F. Perkins, Burlington; vice-presidents—Mrs. K. R. B. Flint, Northfield; Rev. W. J. Brown, Manchester; R. M. Bradley, Brattleboro; secretary-treasurer—Sara M. Holbrook, Burlington; assistant-secretary-treasurer — Mrs. Fred Whitney, Montpelier.

(*Continued on page* 522)

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COMMUNICATIONS

Prohibition

[*Telegram*]

TO THE EDITOR: The Railroad Brotherhoods, having been among the pioneers in the temperance movement and vitally interested in the outcome of prohibition, have read with much interest Dr. Haven Emerson's article, Prohibition and Public Health, in the December 1 issue of The Survey. As editor and manager of The Railroad Trainman, official publication of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, I am asking permission to reproduce Dr. Emerson's article in our January issue giving your publication proper credit; also wish to secure if possible plates of the charts and graphs used. Please wire me collect.

W. N. DOAK

Washington, D. C.

TO THE EDITOR: I should like to express to you—as I think every person interested in social reform and advancement should—my deep appreciation of and gratitude for the valuable and illuminating article, Prohibition and Public Health, in the issue of December 1. Dr. Emerson's standing and his well-known grasp of matters of this sort, and the way in which he here offers us cold facts instead of irresponsible assertions, make the article, in my opinion, one of the most useful that has anywhere appeared discussing prohibition. I shall make emphatic reference to it in as early an issue as possible of our Adult Leader.

MITCHELL BRONK

American Baptist Publication Society

Said of The Survey

TO THE EDITOR: . . . I received the December Survey Graphic a few days ago, and again I succeeded in restraining my impulse to sit down and write you a letter of congratulation on the make-up and content of the issue. I find the illustrative material which you use always attractive, interesting, and full of meaning. I should like very much to know whether the one of your editors who makes the selections has a very clearly defined theory of art, or whether he selects on a more or less intuitional basis. However he does it, I think he does it well.

WILLIAM TERRY COUCH

University of North Carolina Press

Honey Locusts

TO THE EDITOR: In the October 1 issue of your magazine was an article by J. Russell Smith entitled, Is This a Permanent Country? In this article he makes some statements relative to the economic value of the honey locust that has aroused considerable interest in this section and numerous persons have asked me for further information regarding it. I am writing to ask if you can put me in touch with Mr. Smith, or any one able to speak with authority, so we may get further information as to whether it could be adapted to our mountain range conditions.

EDWARD T. BARBER

Agricultural and Industrial Editor, The Daily Sentinel
Grand Junction, Colorado

Case Work for Courts?

TO THE EDITOR: The defensive tone of the reply to my article seems to misinterpret it as an attack on probation (Should Courts Do Case Work, by Thomas D. Eliot, The Survey, September 15, page 601; and Courts and Case Work: A Reply, by Marjorie Bell, The Survey, October 15, page 91). I value

probation as a social process of case-treatment as much as the Probation Association does; but it would be more free and effective under non-court administration, like other educational and correctional agencies. Elsewhere I have applied this principle to adult probation consistently. Mrs. Bell admits that a judge as such adds little to the administration of a good probation office aside from the court orders. The parental power of the state may be exercised through educational as well as judicial agencies. Chancery procedure is none-the-less adjudication, and should be used in disputed cases; but only as a last resort.

The attaching of probation work to courts has been called a "logical outgrowth." Legal "logic" insists on having old bottles for new wine. I called it "historic accident" when lawyers and social workers, feeling the need, grafted upon the old "suspended sentence" (a legal status) the totally different social-work process we know as probation. The anomalous excrescence of "unofficial court treatment" should be recognized as evidence of the incongruity.

The committees referred to as authority against the principles I advocated were selected from groups involved in the *status quo,* legalistic or otherwise; and no one could expect from them other than minimum standards for *existing* machinery. In certain respects they unnecessarily barred the approach to a more consistent development.

Mrs. Bell says that "the practice of entrusting supervisory treatment of the offender to case-working agencies other than the court is on the wane." She may refer to "voluntary probation agencies," and the writer has contributed his own share to their waning. But it is obvious that, while the American Prison Association and the National Probation Association continue usefully serving prisoners and probationers, the center of gravity in criminology has shifted elsewhere: out in the still "somewhat amorphous" educational and welfare system have arisen a group of agencies quite as definite as probation offices in organization and technique. In the treatment of behavior problems the battle-front has shifted to the child-guidance clinic, the visiting teacher, the protective associations and officers, who need the court's authority only in disputed cases, and can in such cases secure it, if their cause is deemed just, and carry on. In this, as in the development of family courts, the writer's earlier hopes and theories have already been to a great extent borne out by events.

Inasmuch as there is no good probation officer but finds himself overloaded, a policy of leaving all such cases as *can* be handled by non-court agencies, to be so handled until appealed by them to court, should, it would seem, be acceptable rather than otherwise. This is all that is claimed as practicable in the old-fashioned city system. In new systems, it may become possible to use the court's officers as nearly as possible for investigations only—and they'll still have their hands "plenty full."

The writer has no objection to the court's doing its fact-finding through trained case workers; it is the follow-up treatment which should be shifted to non-court case-work agencies. Even fact-finding is preferably done by non-court case-treatment agencies; but the court should have independent facilities if the material facts are seriously disputed.

Mrs. Bell's unwillingness to have police take actual law violators to non-court agencies seems to value the law more than the child. But many children who have broken laws are already so handled—by policewomen, S.P.C.C., J.P.A., and other agencies—and the "law," in the sense of public order, is all the safer for it.

On all these points I felt that Mrs. Bell's reply showed confusion and some traces of unnecessary special pleading.

"Do not courts . . . have the same inherent right to expand as other normal agencies for normal children?" Well, in the first place, courts are not normal agencies for children in normal conditions, and they do not have the same freedom as private agencies. But, granting (*Continued on page* 523)

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(*Continued from page* 519)

Miscellaneous

TEN YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL SERVICE were recognized in the tenth annual campaign of the Cleveland Community Fund, November 19 to 27. Eight thousand volunteer workers raised $4,604,883.79, the greatest amount ever contributed for welfare work in a single Community Fund campaign in the world. One hundred and ten welfare agencies of the fund will be able to carry on for another year.

Two other successful campaigns are reported. A letter from Louise M. Clevenger, St. Paul Community Chest, says: "Our campaign was a success—the first time in seven years." And from New Jersey comes the news that the Montclair Community Chest completed its drive for $205,186 with an over-subscription of $7,692. Individual subscribers numbered 6350.

ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE has won a prize in Cleveland for a play called Veronica in Transit, to be produced in January.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS have entered a new field in the formation of an Association Committee consisting exclusively of psychiatric social workers who are advising on mental-hygiene problems in public-health nursing agencies. One meeting has been held at which the members enthusiastically decided to begin with a job analysis of what they do in their respective organizations as a basis of later study.

KATHERINE TUCKER, long known as the efficient director of The Visiting Nurse Association of Philadelphia, is to become general director of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, filling a vacancy made by the resignation of Jane Allen. Miss Tucker will commence her new work in March.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, long an outstanding figure in writing and teaching history in this country, and well known to Survey readers as the author of The Mind in The Making, has been chosen president of the American Historical Asociation for 1929.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION announces a distinguished visitor, expected to attend its annual meeting in New York City, January 18 to 19—Colonel L. W. Harrison of the British Health Ministry. Colonel Harrison is one of the outstanding medical authorities of Great Britain, his special interest being the control of venereal diseases.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, 105 E. 22 Street, announces an extension course in Social Work Publicity, directed by Mr. and Mrs. Routzahn. Class meets Tuesdays from January 8 to March 9. Fee $16. The course is intended for persons engaged in publicity or financial work for social agencies and for executive secretaries responsible for publicity work.

Elections and Appointments

RUTH ANDERSON, now field representative, A.R.C., northeastern California.

DOROTHEA ARNOLD, formerly head nurse, Red Cross Public Health Department, Bloomfield, N. J., now executive secretary, Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, Bloomfield.

RALPH BARROW, executive secretary, Connecticut Children's Aid Society, appointed chairman of a committee on publicity methods of the Child Welfare League of America.

RUTH BARTEY, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., now employment counsellor, Vocational Service for Juniors, N. Y. C.

MARY V. BEYER, formerly clinical executive and social worker, Boston Dispensary, now case worker, Florence Crittenton League, Boston.

JEAN BLANCHARD, formerly special roll-call representative, eastern area A.R.C., now home-service assistant, war service, National Headquarters.

EDITH BOOTH, temporarily supervisor, Charity Organization Society, Yonkers, N. Y.

GAIL BRADLEY, formerly member disaster-relief staff, National Headquarters, A.R.C., now executive secretary, Hammond, Indiana, chapter.

MRS. RICHARD H. BUFFUM, formerly general secretary Y.W.C.A., Providence, now general secretary Y.W.C.A., Wilkes-Barre.

EMILY M. BULLITT, formerly secretary, Bureau of Social Welfare, Charleston, S. C., now with National Information Bureau, N. Y. C.

DR. HERMANN N. BUNDESON, formerly health commissioner of Chicago, elected coroner.

ANN CAMACHO, formerly New York Catholic Charities, now general secretary Public Welfare Society, Long Branch, N. J.

MADA CHUPKOVICH, formerly of Serbia, now part-time staff assistant, Immigrants' Protective League, Chicago.

MRS. C. M. CLIFFORD, now president, New York State Nurses Association.

MYRA CLOUDMAN, formerly director of nursing, Child Health Demonstration, Athens, Ga., now nursing field representative, A.R.C., midwestern area.

MICHAEL M. DAVIS, New York, appointed director for medical service, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago.

COL. FREDERICK A. DELANO, president, American Civic Assn., and chairman, Regional Plan of N. Y. and Its Environs, elected president, new Community Chest, Washington, D. C.

ANNA B. FOX, elected general secretary, C.O.S., Buffalo.

BERTHA FETZER, now on staff New York C.O.S.

GRACE GOSSELIN, formerly with Henry Maighard Memorial, now organizer and head worker, new Crotona Community Club, N. Y.

H. M. HALBEISEN, formerly life-saving field representative and roll-call worker, Idaho, now field director, A.R.C., Ft. Lewis, Washington, succeeding Guy B. Dugan.

KARIN HERMANSON, Cornell graduate, now volunteer case worker, New York C.O.S.

ELIZABETH HOPSON, now secretary, Family Welfare Association, Manchester, N. H.

W. I. JONES, formerly director of extension, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., now field representative, A.R.C.

RUTH KAHL, R. N., formerly lecturer in the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association Training School, now supervisor field work, Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

W. J. KEESER, formerly roll-call worker in western Oklahoma, now field representative for midwestern territory, A.R.C.

LEWIS KILPATRICK, now assistant director of war service, midwestern branch, American Red Cross, succeeding David F. Tilley.

FRANCIS KLING, formerly of the Federated Charities, Boston, appointed head worker, South Side Neighbourhood House.

MARY C. LAWRENCE, formerly Steuben County, N. Y., agent State Charities Aid Assn., now with Social Welfare League, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTIANA LOHRMANN, formerly Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, awarded Indianapolis Foundation fellowship for year's study at New York School of Social Work.

GEORGE P. LUDLAM, formerly of Denison House, Boston, appointed assistant secretary, English Speaking Union of the United States.

ANNE MCCABE, formerly supervisor, Murray Hill Visiting Nurse Service, N. Y., now in Nursing Service for Rockefeller Foundation in China.

ROSA MANBAR, formerly of Poland and more recently as student at New York School of Social Work, now part-time staff assistant, Immigrants' Protective League, Chicago.

AGNES MARTIN, elected president New York State organization for public health nursing.

CLARA NOLAN, formerly general secretary Y.W.

(*Continued on page* 525)

(*Continued from page* 521) their right to try to expand, other agencies and the public have a reciprocal right to try to keep them in their own very excellent place.

"Who shall say what the court of the future will be?" It may stick in its present rut: that won't prove that its present rut is the best possible road. It is too late to expect any given court to give up its probation office or its theories thereof. The same may be said of prisons. But, if present trends continue, we can afford to leave the existing machinery grinding out its grist in reasonable usefulness, a staunch line of defense in our rear.

THOMAS D. ELIOT

Pomona College

Jewish Orphans

TO THE EDITOR: In The Survey of November 15, 1928, page 238, there is a statement in regard to the Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York, from which one would be led to believe that there is no Jewish orphanage or institutional type of care for Jewish children in Western New York State.

The facts as brought out in a special meeting of the superintendents of Jewish orphanages, which was held at the National Conference of Jewish Social Service in Cincinnati in 1927, are as follows:

In Rochester at that time, and there has been no change since, there is an orthodox institution for Jewish orphans with a population of 58 children, founded more than fifteen years ago. In Syracuse, there is a smaller orthodox institution, started a few years ago with the result that no Jewish children have been sent to the Rochester institution during the past eight years. In Buffalo, there is a temporary shelter with children who have been detained for a period averaging two years, which points very strongly to institutional development. It must be kept in mind that the Genesee Home in Rochester received its children from the three cities mentioned above.

AARON D. FABER

Superintendent, Jewish Foster Home, Philadelphia

Is Spinach Food?

TO THE EDITOR: Cheers for Radburn! Not because it is a fine and unique example of "a town for a motor age," but because the first two hundred and fifty houses at Radburn displaced "a vast expanse of spinach farms." That, Mr. Editor, I submit is real progress. It warms me to the cockles of the heart—the less spinach the more progress.

I wonder if you realize the way spinach has been put over on us?

Time was when spinach was a lowly vegetable, eaten only by young children down whom it was poured by their parents. "Eat your greens, Mary, or you can't have any pie." Now it is forced on all of us. Doctors, dietitians, cooks, wives—even the girl friend, serve it up and demand in the sacred name of health that we eat the confounded stuff. It is "good" for us and part of "a balanced diet." Heaven save the mark—when did free-born American citizens begin eating to strike a "balance?" I am old enough—I confess it—to recall a time when I ate because I was hungry, and I ate the food that I liked—and spinach was not among those present.

Since reading the editorial on Radburn in your issue of January 1, I throw up my hat in honor of "the imagination of Alexander M. Bing and his associates in the City Housing Corporation" who have cut down the acreage of spinach. Now let them set to work on another garden city located on somebody's turnip farm.

THOMAS SNIFFIN

Croton Lake, N. Y.

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Little Plans

MAKE no little plans—they have no magic to stir men's blood, and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans. Aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram, once recorded, will never die, but long after we are gone, will be a living thing, asserting itself with evergrowing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us.—DANIEL H. BURNHAM.

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp.1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

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